ions, they seem more like the sportive crea-

tion of farcy than the embodiment of reali-

ty: and, in many cases, when we hear of

these remarkable incidents, we are loth to

believe, because we did not witness their oc-

more ready to believe when seeing a thing

than when hearing of it. The war has do

veloped many heroes, not only among men.

but among animals. We learn of the cool-

ness and sagacity of the war-horse, the de-

votion and fearlessness of some petted bird.

and, lastly, of the noble faithfulness and he-

roism of the dog. The horse, without be-

traying an emotion of fear, bears his gallant

rider into the very jaws of death; the bird

proudly flaps its wings and adds its song to

the screech and roar of battle; and the dog

bravely advances with his loved master when

charge, and he is fearless and even sportive

amid the fearful sheet of flame, the thunder-

ing echoes, and the carnage of the dread bat-

tie-field. If the master falls, he watches by

his side, and fendly licks his bleeding

wounds. Brave in spirit, and faithful in sa-

gecity, the dog is the proudest of the heroes

Yesterday we gazed upon one of these dog

heroes, and learned his eventful story. Three

years ago, when the 11th Ohio volunteer in

fantry left Columbus, Onio, for the field of

war, a young lady presented to company A of

the regiment a beautifu, bright-eyed spaniel.

The dog was young, and became the pet of

the company. The mer guarded it at first as

much for the bright eyesof the fair lady as for

the docility and sagacity of the animal. The

spaniel was named Cury, and it early formed

a warm attachment for the company, and

shared in all of its trumphs and dangers.

The regiment was first thrown into Virginia,

and in all of the bloody scenes of the Eastern

campaigns-the sanguhary battles fought by

McClellan. Curly followed his company, and,

amid the smoke, flame, fire, and carnage, ex-

hibited a coolness and bravery marked and

astonishing. It matterd not where the com-

pany charged, it was followed by the faithful

dog. At two different times Curly was se-

verely wounded on the battle-fields of Vir-

ginia. The members of the company kindly

dressed the bleeding wounds and nursed their

pet until he was agair able for the march.

The old 11th, with Ger. Hocker's corps, was

transferred to the Arny of the Southwest.

At the battle of Chickmauga, the faithful

dog was again wounded, and separated from

the regiment. The mer thought that he had

been killed, and gave upall hopes of ever seeing

him again. About thre weeks after the figh

the regiment was surprised to see the wound

ed dog coming limping into camp. As soon

as he found his old company, Curly exhibited

the wildest joy. He was reduced almost to a

skeleton, and appeared to be suffering deeply.
Yet, when fondled by the men, he barked and

wegged his tail with unmistakable delight.

Skilful nursing and kind attention had a pow-

11th Ohio aided in the gallant charge, and

bravely faced the storm of leaden hail. Again

Curly was unfortunate; he was saverel

wounded in the right shoulder by a Mini-

ball, from the effects of which he is now suf-

fering. When the 11th passed through Nash-

ville some two weeks ago en route for home

to be mustered out of the service, the faithful

animal, in the bustle of the movement, was

separated from the men and left behind. On

arriving at Louisville, the regiment offered a

ful Curly. The reward prompted parties to

make diligent search, and vesterday the dog

was received from Nashville at the office of

Ohio. He is still suffering from his last wound,

yet wears a cheerful look. Around his neck

is clasped a steel collar-placed there three

"I am company A's dog; whose dog are you?

other purposes, approved July 4, 1864, con-

tains many important provisions which those

liable to military service ought to understand.

It authorizes the President hereafter, at his

teers for one, two, or three years, and any

such volunteer or substitute shall be credited

on the quota of the place where he engages

to serve. Every accepted volunteer, when

mustered into service, shall be entitled to one,

two, or three hundred dollars bounty for the

respective terms of one, two, or three years,

one-third to be paid at the time of muster,

one-third at the expiration of half the term,

and the other third at the full expiration of

the term; and, in case of his death in the ser-

vice, the residue of unpaid bounty shall be

paid to his widow, his children, or his moth.

er, if she be a widow. In case the

quota of any district shall not be filled

within fifty days after the President's

call, he shall order an immediate draft for

one year to fill such quota, and no payment

of money shall be accepted by the Govern-

ment as commutation to release any enrolled

or drafted man from personal obligation to

perform military duty. It is declared lawful

for the Executive of any of the States to send

recruiting agents into any of the States de

clared to be in rebellion, except Arkansas,

Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volun-

teers under any call of the President, and

they shall be credited to the State and to its

respective subdivisions which may procure

the enlistment. Drafted men, substitutes.

and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be

organized into or assigned to regiments, bat

teries, or other organizations of their own

mitted, when assigned, to select their own

regiment or battery from among those of their

respective States which at the time of assign-

The 20th section of the act of February

24, 1864, amending the act for the enrolling

and calling out the national forces, shall be

construed to mean that the Secretary of War

shall discharge minors, under the age of eigh-

teen, under the circumstances and condition

prescribed in that section, and hereafter any

officer who shall knowingly enlist or muster

into the military service any person under

eighteen, with or without the consent of his

parent or gnardian, shall be dismissed the

service, with forfeiture of all pay and allow-

ances, and be subject to such further punish-

ment as a court-martial may direct, while

the person so enlisted shall be immediately

discharged, upon repayment of all bounties

received. The 3d section of the same act

ment may not be filled to their maximum

States, and, as far as practicable, shall be per

years ago-with the following inscription:

11th Ohio volunteer Infantry U. S. A."

species!

Captain Dunn, to be forwarded to Columbus,

of the dumb-brute creation.

the regiment sweeps forward on the terrible

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING Green street, between Third and Fourth.

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors

AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Ropkins r. Columbia. Dr. H. L. Givens Lagrange. on, Mayelick. W. T. Coulter, Eikton. 'l Bay, ir., Tompkins-The above gentlemen are authorized to receip

TURSDAY, JULY 12 1864 erman's army, and we think it very probable that by this time Atlanta has been invested by our troops. The rebels evacuated Kenesaw mountain and Marietta on the 3d, and Gen. Sherman immediately made his headquarters at the latter place. Gen. Thomas drove the enemy from Kenesaw mountain. and captured over one thousand prisoners; while our whole army is in excellent condition, and "eager for the fray." On the 4th there was a grand forward movement toward Atlanta, and we suppose there will be more flanking. One of our correspondents says the following enithets, as characteristic of the Generals respectively named were found written on the walls of the post office on Lost mtain, immediately after the enemy refired from that strong position: fighting Hooker, flanking Sherman, and gentleman Mo-Pherson. The young ladies of Atlanta came out to Kenesaw Mountain to gratify their chivalric hearts by seeing the Yankees run, but they had the mortification of beholding their own soldiers skedaddle at a doublequick pace to the rear, and the ladies returned home with a more exalted opinion of the layal troops. Kenessw Mountain afforded them an excellent view of one of the most sublime of enes, the terrific splendor of two grand armies engaged in deadly conflict; but it is very strange that young ladies, whose hear's by nature must be full of tenderness and sympathy, could seek a position where they and ghastly forms. The devastation and wide-spread desolation which accompany and follow our army would touch the bearts of all who have one spark of feeling in their souls. Wheat, corn, sats, ryer potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables eaten by man or beast, are consumed by our forces as they go forward in pursuit of the enemy, who has been in retreat for more than two months. It is very seldom that a citizen is seen at home in that part of Georgia; all have gone into the army or further into the interior. Women, children, and negroes are very scarce there, as they have fied from the resence of our armies, under the fears produced by exaggeration and misrepresentation of their cruelty and rapacity. But it is in the

close proximity to his domicil. The business of the campaign is progressing most satisfactorily, and Sherman's army is always victorious. Our losses are comparatively light where the magnitude and importance of the work accomplished are duly considered. campaign. The troops have been constant exposed to attack from the enemy for nine weeks; hence the ulmost vigilance has been required to prevent a surprise. Our men have slept with their accoutrements upon them every night for nearly a month, and in that time they have made over twenty good works. some of them having been constructed within ments. There has been more or less fighting every day at some point along our lines, and the thunder of cannon and music to the soldiers' ears in Georgia.

highest degree creditable to the discipline and

good conduct of our soldiers that no personal

We think that history will class the exploits of Sherman on his line with the most brilliant most formidable obstructions of his route to Atlanta, and the Chattakoochie river will not | another invasion of this State is and must be a occasion him much delay. The city is doomed to fall into the possession of Sherman, either by evacuation or capture. We hope would be taken with the city. Its position is of the greatest importance to the rebellion. them than the surrender of Richmond.

ed just now to the extensive rebel doings in Maryland. Even Grant and Sherman appear, for the hour, to be half-forgotten. Things in Maryland still look ill. We shall not enumerate the events that have taken place there; they can be found in our despatches.

Gen. Wallace's defeat upon the Monocacy. was not in itself an affair of great moment, but it was important as enabling the rebe forces to continue, no one now knows how far, their all sweeping devastations. General Wallace is a brave man, we have a warm personal regard for him, and we hope to see a satisfactory explanation of his risking a battle egainst such overwhelming odds, pitting two brigades against ten thousand men-Breckinridge's veterans at that. It is said that Wallace did not know that any such force as that brought against him was in the vicinity-that it was thought only Bradley and a very important part, of a General's duty, to learn what force is in his vicinityto ascertain what strength, or very nearly what strength, he has got to encounter in case be delivers battle. It is not more strongly incumbent upon a military leader to make his army fight well than to take care that it does not fight vast odds, unless under circum-

But why did not Wallace have more than two brigades in the fight? Certainly there were many thousands of Federal troops at no great distance, and it seems to us, that, if battle was to be given, the policy of concentra tion was too obvious to be neglected. All this may be explained, and probably will be. out where has Gen. Hunter, at the head of his large force, been all this time? Everybody has been expecting from day to day to hear of his perfect junction with the forces in Maryland arrayed against the rebel invasion, but from day to day expectation has been disappointed. It looks as if he has been slow, and yet he has a reputation for energy. It is said that he is supposed to have arrived at Barper's Ferry on Saturday night-the night of the same day on which Wallace lought his battle. If Hunter has been slow in

coming, we trust he will be sure now that he has come. With his army we have force enough in Maryland to sweep the State unless the rebels receive further and large reigforcements from Lee, and this seems hardly

One of the worst features of this invac es we mentioned restenday, is that it gives so ; ten to Loring on, and thirteen to Nashynic.

Lee's army in Richmond and Petersburg the supplies it has so sorely needed. According to a statement in one of the despatches, the ebels had carried off from eight to ten thousand valuable borses, several thousand head of cattle, and a great number of hogs and sheep. The loss of these to our people at present prices cannot be less than three and a half millions of dollars, and the gain to Lee must be incalculable. But, besides all this. there are the vast quantities of bacon, pork. grain, and all other kinds of provisions taken, the hundreds of stores broken open and robbed, the warehouses, railroads, railroad bridges, locomotives, and trains destroyed, Se., &c. &c. We scarcely dare make an estimate of the injury in property which this invasion has inflicted, and, at the last accounts. the work of seizure and destruction was still n progress. What a relief it will be if we il be able to give upon our next page some better news from Maryland than that which is now before us.

Oh let the rebel invaders be "bagged," as arely they should be, and joy and thanksgiving will fill every patriot heart and ring from every patriot lin

The New York Tribune fears that it

ast give up the hope of a rebel invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania. It really seems distressed that there is no likelihood of an advance in force, but merely an irregular expedition bent mainly on plundering for the private behoof of the robbers comprising it. The Tribune censures the Pennsylvania border for the excessive alarm which pervaded it last year, the haste with which the inhabitants fied before the distant approach of the enemy, the want of courage, the want of pasm, and the want of all local effort to defend the overrun district. Now, our New York contemporary has Pennsylvania and New Jersey to bulwark its State against rebel avasion, and therefore it talks valorously, but, if one single rebel privateer were to ap proach off Sandy Hook, or should be seen hovering about Montank Point, what a twitter it would be in. Valor is cheap when security is perfect. We expect, however, to hear some loud responses from the Pennsylvania press in reply to the insulting remarks of the Tribune; but, if the Philadelphia papers should see preper to do so, some of them might with profit look back to their files and see how arrogantly and ignorantly they have assailed Kentucky in the same spirit that the Tribune now assails their State. We have always observed that the further North papers are located the more intensely patriotic they think they would feel it they were subected to a rebel invasion: that is, the forther they are removed from the seat of war, the more confident they are that they would be as sage as Nester, as wily as Ulysses, and as if he dared to set his polluting foot upon their sacred soil. But no one, except those who have lived amid the active living scenes of the theatre of war; who have had their women and children ordered to vacate their bomes in apprehension of a rebel bombardment: who have been conscripted in working gangs to build fortifications and dig riflepits; who, in the dead hour of night, have been awakened from their beds as the Turk

can have any idea of the paralyzing effects of a sudden raid. Poor Kentucky, alas! has felt this through all her borders; and, while her young and active sons by scores of thousands are fighting the battles of New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio and the whole Union in the far-off fields of Virginia and indignity has ever been shown to any citizen | Georgia, we have been compelled to hear her who has had the nerve to remain quiet at loyalty defamed, her valor questioned, and home and abide the consequences of our ber sufferings sneered at. Some of the Philadelphia papers have been peculiarly malignant that the Tribune commends the same bitter chalice to their lips, we are in some curiosity to see whether they will queff or reject it.

Time and time again we have repelled these beartless slanders, and we now say that the Tribune is as contemptibly indecorous toward the valiant sons of the Keystone State as some of their Editors have been toward Kenncky in their groundless charges and unfriendly aspersions. It is all wrong, wickedly wrong, and no one but a craven hearted coward would, in the safe recesses of his seure position, use language of reproach and avocations rudely interrupted by the storn realities of war, their towns burned and robbed. heir crops ravaged, and their lives imper-

contemplated invasions of Kentucky by rebels in force, but of course mere rumors are en titled to little or no attention. They may however at any time become facts. Of course pertion of the rebel programme, a portion to be executed sooner or later as the convenience or the needs of the enemy may require. We should constantly keep this unquestionable truth in view, and think and act in reference to it. Let us not, at hearing of the next invasion, be startled as we were at hearing of those which have occurred.

We think that our people would be far less liable than they are to be excited and agitated by rumors of invasion if vigliant military authorities, when an in vasion really takes place, would be a little more ready to let the facts go to the public. This would not only pretect us from utterly unfounded apprehensions and guard us against the exaggerations which vagueness and mystery are always sure to create, but would enpracticable measure for securing their valua ble property, and, more than all, it would be notification to them to prepare for the defence of every defensible position in the best man

It is evident that nothing but the and visible approach of the foe will be of the least avail to incite action of any kind. Therefore, as we have said, let the military authorities, when an invasion occurs, give timely notice of the imminency and exact magnitude of the peril and not let the population of Kentucky be taken unawares. We may be sure that the tens and twenties of thousands of loyal people, if officially apprised of danger, will do wonders not only in protecting themselves but in driving the invaders from the soil.

We may be perfectly sure that the great mass if not the whole of the disloyal men of Kentucky always know distinctly before hand when and from what point and is what force an invasion is to be made, and, that they take their measures accordingly. This fact has been a source of very great advantage to the invaders. Now if the rebels around and among us are to know when and how and in what strength an invasion is about to take place, pray let us know, if possible, when and in what strength it has actually take

Mr. Stanton's late bulleting from the seat of war, although their character has been much questioned, have certainly done a great deal to keep the nation in heart. The people went to know that they will have reliable information as to great military results as they occur.

BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the barracks yesterday were very light. In all sixty convalescents were received from various points. The transfers were seventy one strag glers to Nashville, eleven to Cairo, six Washington, six to St. Louis, three to Pailatwelve to Lexington. Three prisoners we

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

We cannot make much out of the ad i ional accounts of the movements and doings of the rebel forces in Maryland. The invade s seem to be spread quite extensively over that State, and of course they are still upon toe same wild career of plunder and destruction which they have been night and day pursuing If it is really true, as claimed to be authorized from an unusually "reliable source," that they are 45,000 strong, that Longstreet is about reinforcing them with his veterans, and that they are menacing Washington, the case, closely looked in the face, certainly seems to wear a critical aspect. But we have all learned by this time how wild and mad the tele graph runs every day. We guess that Washngton City, President, Cabinet, and all, are for the present safe against anything more serious than nervous fever.

If it is true that Major-General Franklin bas been captured on a railroad train by the rebels, we shall regret the event as a nationa disaster. Franklin is one of our best Generals both for planning and for fighting. He is exactly such an efficer as we need in Maryland in the present seemingly distracted an almost chaotic condition of our military affairs there. A governing, organizing, centralizing mind is what we have needed there from th first, and all that we have needed. Under the influence of such a mind, Maryland would have been saved from the injury and skame

of rebel spoliation and triumph. If Franklin is in rebel hands, we are afraid that our cause in Maryland is not in good

We elsewhere republish from the Cininnati Commercial a portion of a letter embodying the statements of two of General Sturgis's officers in relation to his late disaster The matter is thus summed up by the Commercial itself, in calling the public attention to the statements: "The sum of the matter is he was cutnumbered and defeated by the enemy in a difficult country, and his troops suffered greatly in the retreat. A great many of the reflections concerning General Sturgis indulged in by the newspapers are entirely unwarranted. He was the man who, after the fall of Lyon and the retreat of Sigel, fought the battle of Wilson's Creek, and he has on varions occasions been distinguished for person al gallantry and good management of troops. lundered into a deteat when ordered to relieve ecuring its safety by detecting an ambuscade narters. As to General Sturgis's personal habits of which so much has recently been been a consumer of whiskey, but we have never heard from any competent authority that he has on any occasion been thereby placed at any disadvantage before the enemy, but we have heard an officer who has seen a good deal of service assert that he would rather serve under General Sturgis drunk than under any other officer he ever saw sober." We believe this is considerably less than may be justly said in behalf of Ganeral Sturgis. He is unquestionably one of the very finest soldiers in the service: he has schieved victories both numerous and brilliant, this is his first defeat. The presumption a priori is that for this defeat he is blameless and this presumption is immensely strong. We are not surprised that the explicit and

authentic statements to which we refer fully sustain it. It seems plain from these statements that the taken, and that after it was undertaken it ought to have been abandoned; but General Sturgis is not responsible either for its projection or for its pursuance. He acted throughout under peremptory orders. The cause of the failure of the expedition lies simply in the nature of the expedition. Perhaps under no other officer in the service could the failure of the expedition have proved so little disastrons as under the chivalric and accomplished offi cer who conducted it. General Sturgis deserves even in this instance, as he has deserved in so many instances unclouded by disaster. the applause and gratitude of the country. Let him but have, what he promptly demanded, a searching and fair investigation, and, our word for it, he will triumphantly vindicate his bright name as a soldier. We invite the attention of our readers to the statements

mentioned above. The following passage is extracted rom a letter written by Parson Brownlow at Washington to his paper at Knoxville:

I have omitted to state a most importan fact and its results, and that is, the separate call upon the President of the Kentucky delegation to the Baltimore Convention. They called in a body, and Dr. Breckinridge was the stokesman. They the spokesman. They entered their protes against the raising of troops in Kentucky for home defence, and the placing of them under the command of Bramlette and Wolford. To be command of bramtetic and wofford. The escult of this protest is, that no troops will be bllowed there, except such as are mustered nto the service of the United States, and no such troops can be commanded, in whole in part, by Wolford. This point is settled, a

The news of Morgan's raid into Kentuck, here, and I am struck with the fact that al ney do not regret it, but seem to think well enough, as it will have the effect to make the people of Kentucky take one side or the

The "fact" which Parson Brownlow "omit ted to state," but which he states at last. may or may not be "a most important" one, though we think it is at least worth noting. as evincing the spirit that animates the aboli tion faction in Kentucky. Be this as it may, be wever, the "results" of the "fact" are not as the Parson states them. The "raising of troops in Kentucky for home defence" was ffectually defeated, and the effort to raise them was formally relinquished as hopeless y Governor Bramlette, before "the Kenucky delegation to the Baltimore Convention" made their "separate call upon the President." We, therefore, cannot suppose that the former was the result of the latter, without supposing that the effect may precede its cause.

What the real cause of the effect is we here tofore have explained fully and decisively. We will now content ourselves with repeating the explanation in the words of the Adjutant-General of the State. "The records of this office," says Adjutant-General Boyle, show why we failed. Letters from all quarters, and from unconditional Union men, show that nearly every county would have filled its quota, and that many would have largely exceeded it, if the unfortunate attempt to recruit negroes had not been begun. Pressing appeals from every district have reached us parrating this fact, and urging that the white men should be left at home to cultivate the fields abandoned by the negroes Against this unfortunate and overwhelming is fluence the Governor has labored to comply with the wishes of the Government, until the attempt became uttterly hopeless, when it was relinquished." Such is the cause of the effect in question, with which the "protest' of " the Kentucky delegation to the Baltimore Convention" had nothing whatever to do Before they left home for Baltimore, they, with their tellow mischief makers here, had

jutant. General describes. Whether or not they would have succeeded effecting the result by their "protest," if the out had not been effected aiready, we will not andertake to say. The question is searcely a Bluft.

n foot the policy whose operation the A1-

out in this relation the extremely noteworthy fact, that, while "the Kentucky delegation to the Baltimore Convention" with their constituents protest against the placing of Kentucky white men under the command of Governor Bramlette and Colonel Wolford. they do not protest against the placing of Kentucky negroes under the command of, Republican officers. Quite the contrary. That is to say, at the same time that they refuse to trust the white men of Kentucky under Governor Bramlette and Colonel Wolford, they consent to trust the negroes of the State under commanders of the dominant party, and require the people to do likewise. These factionists, it must be confessed, are carrying their preference for the negro very far; but, then, if we may credit their own explanation, the negroes and the abolitionists are loyal, whereas Governor Bramlette, and Colonel Wolford, and the rest of the white men outside of the abolition party, are disloyal. Hence the former can be sted, and must be, while the latter cannot be trusted, and ought not to be. Such is the explanation. We submit it to the people whose votes these factionists are impudently

Before we dismiss this revelation of Parson

Brownlow's, we beg to call attention to the

response with which he says Morgan's raid was met by the Kentucky abolitionists at Washington. "They do not regret it." he says, "but seem to think it well enough, as it will have the effect to make the people of Kentucky take one side or the other of the contest." Precisely. And herein the Kentucky abolitionists at Washington were in borough accord with the Kentucky abolitionists at home. They all welcomed Mor gan's raid, as affording them an opportu nity to make capital for their party. The result, as we hardly need say did not equal their expectations; but the fact of their expectations is none the less certain. We have shown heretofore, as indeed we have just shown again, that the abolitionists are responsible for the raid, being responsible for the public situation which invited it It is now confessed that when the raid oc curred they did not regret it, but hailed it as the means of promoting their party ends. Thus they not only invited the raid but welcomed it when it came. "They do not regret it," says Parson Brownlow, "but seem to The New York Tribune's assertion that he | think it well enough, as it will have the effect to make the people of Kentucky take one Gen. Mulligan at Lexington, Missouri, is side or the other of the contest." "What coaentirely untrue. His whole force at that time | test"? The answer is obvious. Abolitionism was a light brigade, and he was credited with | bas its party, and secessionism has its party, and, thank God, the country, more fortunate which the enemy had prepared to destroy his than Rome in the days of Pompey and entire force. The responsibility for the failure of Casar, has its party also, and the to relieve General Mulligan belongs in other people of Kentucky belong to that party. They have taken the side of the country; but their choice does not said, we believe it is true, that, like a suit the abolitionists, who hate secessionism considerable number of army officers, he has far less than they hate patriotism, and desire nothing so much as to make the people abandon the side of the country, and "take one side or the other of the contest" between abo-

litionism and secessionism. This exalted desire will not be gratified. The people of Kentucky cannot be made to abandon the side of the country. The abolitionists cannot find efful influence on the dog, and he rapidly re raids erough in Morgan, or Morgans enough | cruited in strength, and grew much better. in the Confederacy, to swerve the people of At the storming of Lookout Mountain, the Kentucky from their political integrity. They from the beginning have stood by the governbeen fighting almost constantly from the out- ment of our fathers; they now stand by it; and break of the rebellion; and, while he has they will stand by it to the end. With especial unanimity will they stand by it in the election of November.

> Philadelphia railroad was the work of a small band of mounted robbers led by Henry Gilmore, a notorious character formerly of Baltimore, and of course well acquainted with the large reward to anybody who would recover tion on Monday, which is nearly twenty miles from Baltimore, took possession of two trains, robbed the travellers, burned the bridge and station-house, destroyed the telegraph, and burned the summer residence of General Cadwallader on the Gunpowder or Bush river. Gen. Tyler has escaped from his captors, and reached Ellicott's mills, just beyond the Relay House, in safety. The telegraph lines between Baltimore and Philadelphia were all put in working order during Monday night and Tuesday morning, and the regular railroad trains are running between Baltimore and Washington. The injury to the railroad bridge over the Guppowder will temporarily interfere with travel between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

There is some conflicting intelligence as to the capture of Gen. Franklin, who was a passerger on one of the trains captured by Gilmore's thieving band; one despatch says he was not taken, and that it was a passenger who resembled him, while another says a rebel force passed through Towsontown on Monday night and had the General and his staff as prisoners. We hope that the gallant officer has escaped the raiders. The city of

Philadelphia is acting with great vigor and will send down a force sufficient to drive off all the enemy. Whoever has not chanced to be in Washington City during an anticipated rebel attack can form but an imperfect idea of the panic which possesses the non-combatants, and leads to the most exaggerated rumors. There is no doubt that a bold dash has been made around that city and Baltimore, but it has no signiticance in a military point of view, as the rebels, if they remain a day, will be all exterminated. Their object is to steal cattle, horses, and supplies, and send them by the way of Edward's Ferry, and the fords of the Potomsc, into Virginia, from which they can be transported through Snicker's and Manassas Gaps, up the Valley of the Shenandoah loward Staunton, to feed Lee's famishing army. If that commander expected to create a diversion of any of Grant's force for the profection of Washington he has made a blunder. Not a man has left the siege of Petersburg and Fort Darling for that purpose, and none will be taken. We may remark that we do not credit the Washington Star's "cource of great reliability and intelligence," to the effect that 45,000 rebels have came down the valley, and that Longstreet had an additional force at Gordonsville. The Star bas often given currency to wild and improbable rumors, but we have never found that "its earliest and most accurate information of rebel movements in Virginia" was borne out by the facts when well authenticated.

one which Beauregard has thrown up for the defence of Petersburg which causes Gen. Grant's delay in capturing it, but it is the nature of the ground on the south side of the city. Petersburg can be taken at any time, in our opinion, but it cannot be held until the rebels are expelled from their works on the other bank of the Appomattox river. We do not regard Beauregard's style of fortifications as impregnable, though he is very skilful. Vicksburg, Corinth, Fort Donelson, and Mor-Confederate engineers had labored assiduously to strengthen them. Pounding must be done sometimes, and sometimes it is better that cautious strategy should take its place. The fall of Petersburg is sure, but the time of its fall no one can predict.

The train on the N. and N. W. Railead, from Johnsonville, on Saturday, brought horoughly accomplished the result, by setting to Nashville two very good-looking female nebs, under charges of such magnitude, that, if substantiated, will undoubtedly consign them to the penitentiary during the war. We are told their names are Misses Richardson and Echinson, from the vicinity of White

THE HERO OF THE REGIMENT-A FAITH- elling pay, all drafted persons, reporting at FUL Dog .- During the progress of this war their place of rendezvous, shall be allowed many incidents have been brought to light transportation from their places of residence; partaking so much of the character of wild and persons discharged at the place of renand thrilling romance, that, to those not givdezvous shall be allowed transportation to en to idle day-dreaming, or to indulge in their places of residence. speculative theories, or bright, glowing vis-

All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered during the rebellion, and have not been credited to their local quota by reason of being in the service and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864 shall be enrolled and credited to the quota of currence with our own eyes. We are always their residence, upon satisfactory proof of such residence made to the Secretary of War. Any person drafted at a time when he is absent from home in prosecution of his usual business, shall be duly notified by the Provost Marshal, as soon as may be, and not deemed a deserter nor liable as such until such notice is given and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report himself, but the fact of absence cannot otherwise affect his liability under the act. These further regulations are not to be construed to alter or affect the provisions of the 17th section of the act of February 24, 1864, nor the provisions of existing laws relative to permitting persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes.

The French and British papers try to palliate the grief of Semmes for his defeat by asserting that the Kearsarge was "iron-clad" and "chain plated." The Philadelphia Amer ican says our vessel had the same device which was adopted on board the steam-frigate Hartford," when passing the forts below New Orleans, and consists in taking the anchor chains of the vessel and dispasing them. forward and afc, along the whole exposed side of the ship, in such a way that any hostile missile will be deadened against them, and their direct influence lost, as well as the resulting injuries from splinters which cannon shot produce, oftentimes greater than any other. This is a novelty of maritime war, introduced for the first time, we believe, by Lieut, Commander Thornton, of the Kear sarge, while executive officer of the Hartford, and very highly and complimentarily spoken of by 'Admiral Farragut in his report of that encounter to the Navy Department.

It is this aptitude for answering emergen cies with novelties and making brains aid body which so materially abets the heroism of our sailors as well as our soldiers. By the time Mr. Bull shall have copied this improvised "plating" some new extemporaneous wrinkle will place us quite as far in the van-

It is perhaps pertinent, in this connection, that we should also add that the Kearsarge is named after a mountain in New Hampshire that she was built in that State: that she is officered and manned almost exclusively from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont-every important officer and a majority of the mea being from that section. The seamen were codfishers and mackerelmen, to a large extent. The fight, therefore, which the British comment so largely upon, and which is the next that has thundered near their coast from American broadsides since Paul Jones circled about them, and levied tribute from shore, in the Bon Homme Richard, is indicative of what they can at any future time find, under similar circumstances. It is a fair exponent of pure American nautical skill, and nothing else

The London Times speaks of "the glory" gained by Semmes. Did he obtain it y burning unarmed merchant vessels and tealing their chronometers and all that he required of their cargoes? Did he gain it by evading every armed ship sent after him and escaping from port to port? Or did he add to is laurels when he lured vessels within his reach by making their crews think that they were carrying succor to other vessels in distress? We can see nothing like true glory in any part of the career of Semmes. He is a buccaneer and nothing else, and the Times hoed in challenging the Kearsarge, says: "Did his prudence give way, as they say a brave man's courage will sometimes? he wearied with a warfare upon the defenceless? Did conscience or self-respect suggest that the destroyer of a hundred unarmed merchantmen had need to prove his courage and to redeem his name from piracy?" When these questions are answered, they will not reflect much glory upon Semmes.

IMPORTANT ORDER,-Major-General Rous-We understand that this noble hero of the seau bas just issued an order to the effect, that canine species will be forwarded to the Govthe telegraph line between Nashville and ernor of Ohio to-day, who intends to make him an honorary member of the capital. He Smithland being continually molested by returns from the battle-field a "war-worn operillas and other evil-disposed persons, the veteran." marked with honorable wounds, disloyal citizens living within five miles of the line in either direction will hereafter be and with a history of which the proudes held responsible for its preservation, and, might well be proud. Noble Curly, faithful whenever the line is broken or otherwise indog! the State of Ohio should gratefully cherjured, such disloyal citizens may be assessed ish your memory as the noblest of your to pay damages, and required to make all necessary repairs, or assist in making them, THE NEW ENROLMENT BILL .- The act furwhen notified. The citizens can and must ther to regulate and provide for the enrolling prevent the breaking of the line. and calling out of the national forces and for

all the distraction which exists at present in Kentucky, is directly ascribable to the foolish but inflammatory denunciation war policy of the Government, which Jacob, Wolford, the Louisville Journal, and others have almost daily addressed to excitable men. Louisville Press. How many times has the Press proclaimed

that the Louisville Journal had lost its influence, and wasa broken down political con cern? Why is the Journal disparaged one half the time as utterly without power and dencunced the other half as one of the chief agents of all the evils of the land?

THE YACHT DESCHOUND .- We learn from the New York Times that the British yacht Deerhound, which happened to be so conveniently near the Alabama during her fight with the Kearsarge, and which rescued her commander and, at his urgent request, took him into a British harbor of refuge, is owned by the firm of Frazer, Trenholm, & Co., of Liverpool, who are the rebel agents for that pert, and that she is thus almost as really rebel property as the Alabama itself. It probably was not wholly accidental that she haopened to be on the spot at that particular time.

BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the Barracks yesterday were sixty convalescents from various points. The transfers were one hundred stragglers to Nashville, three to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, one to Bhode Island, one to Bowling Green, one to Cairo, and three to Madison, Indiana. A Confederate prisoner was forwarded to Lexington to be tried by military commission. Semmes wanted to do something ac

ording to pirate precedent, so he dropped his word into the sea when his ship was sinking to prevent it from falling into his captor's hands. This was very like Capt. Kydd, who took his Bible in his hand, When he sailed, when he sailed; Hotook his bible in his hand, And he drepped is in the sand, Captain Kydd, when he sailed.

all of the papers, ours among the rest, says that the late Confederate pirate Alabama is

worth half a million of dollars, and belongs by law to the officers and crew of the Keararge. But will they go down to the bottom of the ocean to claim their well-earned prop If the Prince de Tallyrand Perigora could marry Princess Anna Murat, which Louis Napoleon desires should be done, a

grand niece of Washington will become the wife of "the first Baron of Christendom," for the Princess's mother is a daughter of the late Mr. Bird Willis of Virginia. It is stated that speculators in Nam

is smended so as to authorize the District Provost Marshals, under the direction of the York are buying up all the onions they can Prevost Marshal General, to make a draft of one hundred per cent, in addition to the numher required to fill the quota of any district. of the esculent Allium is very suggestive of the fare which such scoundrels deserves as provided by the section. Instead of travTHURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

order is beginning to be restored in Maryland along the Baltimore and Onio silread. General Howe has possession of Barper's Ferry, and General Sullivan of Marinsburg; Frederick is held safely by our orces under Sigel; General Ord has command Baltimore, relieving General Wallace, and we do not anticipate any difficulty north of Washington except from guerilla raids, by which the telegraph has been cut and the railroad communication interrupted. There has been no stand made by the rebels at any point sufficiently long for our forces to come up to them and give them battle. The excitement will soon subside, and the raiders will return down the Shenandoah valley with their plun-

herman. In truth, news from Sherman is always good; he doesn't make any other kind. The intelligence of his having effected the crossing of the Chattahoochie is said to o fully confirmed. The feat was deemed inossible by the rebels and by a large proportion of our friends. All realized that it was a mighty undertaking. It was an enterprise from which any spirit would have shrunk, except a spirit that knows not how to shrink at The rebels had stronger fortifications on the north bank of the Chattahoochie than they have had at any place, at any time, between

Chattanooga and Atlanta. Those fortifications were five miles in extent, and as formidable in strength as a most excellent natural position and the long-continued labor of tens of thousand of men could render them. They were not a thing recently estabished; they were, in anticipation of a Federal advance, constructed in part more than two years ago, and they have been strengthening ever since. Within the last two months near ly the whole energies of Johnston's army have been devoted to them. The passage of the Chattahoochie in the face of such an army as Johnston's would, even in the absence of everything like fortifications, have been eemed by the world a most hazardous adventure, and surely the passage, in defiance of the fortifications, tremendous as these were, should be set down as among the grandest

riumphs of warfare. General Sherman has before him now, on his way to Atlanta, nothing half so difficult as what he has encountered and overcome There is no position that the rebels can take between the Chattahoochie and Atlanta at all comparable to those from which they have been driven before that destiny of theirs whose name is Sherman. The defences of Atlanta itself are weak as compared with those of the position which Johnston's army has just evacuated. We may safely assume herefore that Atlanta will very soon be in Federal possession, for Sherman's victorious forces were but a short distance from it after having passed the Chattahoochie, and they may even now be at no distance at all from it. But we are often enough mistaken when we announce what we hear. We will not under-

take to announce what we don't hear. Sherman is a working-man. He works, and he gives the rebels pills that work them.

So there's work all round. fully moved at the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, and most especially as it was done on Sunday. It says: "On Sunday morning, just as all good people were coming down to breakfast, an awful Sunday's work was preparing within sight of the British isles." So the good old soul, it seems, thinks that the piratical craft, because she left port on Sunday, should, for pious considerations, have been permitted by the Kearsarge, which had been hunting her for years over nearly half the world, to go out unmolested and rob and ourn and sink and otherwise destroy A mari. an excess of piety that might more than satisfy the most zealous and burning of the saints. If the Landon Times doesn't go as straight into the port of heaven as the Alabama did into that of Cherbourg, what sort of earthly beings can heaven be meant for? But it must be acknowledged that neither the London Times nor Great Britain herself was always noted for asking that belligerent forces should rest upon their arms on Sunday, or even upon that portion of the holy day when all the "good people" of England might be "coming down to breakfast." The terrible battle of Waterloo, fought fifty years ago, was fought on Sunday, certainly an awful Sunday's work," and the "red artillery" was thandering at the very hour when "all the good English people" were, no doubt, "coming down to breakfast." Many of the great battles of English history have been fought wholly or in part on Sandays, all "awful Sundays' works;" and there's no tell-

fate of the hundred American merchant ships probable that about a seventh part of them were destroyed on Sundays, all "awful Sundays" works," and, may be, just as the good and devont people of Esgland "were coming down to breakfast." The bitter hostility of England takes all

all the good and holy English people

possible shapes, and, of course, that of disgusting bypecrisy among the rest. The Times talks about all the good people of England coming down to breakfast, but, alas, how many of them have no br kfasts to come

The probability of an almost immediate attack upon Mobile is again discussed. We do not anticipate any such thing. There would be no use in attempting to take Mobile until one of our great armies engaged elsewhere shall be free for the work. That city, as we have more than once had occasion to say, is a tremendous stronghold. Approaches to it by water are rendered all but impossible by numerous and elaborate obstructions and fortifications, not less powerful than those at Charleston. It cannot be taken from the land side except by a first-class army, for its fortications on that side are literally prodigious n magnitude and extent.

Nevertheless Mobile is to be taken, and it will be taken this season if our armies elsewhere are successful. Its capture would be a blow that would do very much to wither the

Some people, no doubt, would like to know what our navy, built at such an enormous expense, has done within the last six months to earn its rations. The Kearsarge has done a glorious work, but we don't know what can be said for the performances of the rest. We have heard nearly as little of them as if they were all sleeping as low down upon watery beds as the Alabama. We know that they are keeping up blockades, partly effective and partly not, of a few Southern ports, but, beyond this, we do not now remember a single ning to be put to their credit. It seems to us that the expenditure for the creation of the navy has been well nigh as useless as that for the support of Congress:

The Richmond Enquirer says that the ankees are warring against the South by treachery. Then, we suppose, they are like the fabled "white witches," accomplishing good purposes by internal means.

As the hopes of the applitionists deine, their boasting greatly increases; as the apper teeth of a squirrel grow inordinately 265 A Philadelphia paper says that "the

An exchange paper speaks of the New York Herald as "abusing the Louisville Journal in its characteristically brutal manner." It has not been our good or ill luck to see a copy of the number of the Herald oon-

taining the alleged abuse. We presume that the offensive article or paragraph was written by-that fellow "W. F. G. Shanks," one of the Herald's "war-correspondents," a scoundrel whom we have had occasion, more than once, to scourge as with a whip for dogs. If the Herald has to waddle upon such Shanks, it successfully held. If in accordance with these is likely to make poor progress, besides cutting a poor figure. More than a year ago we received a document from the southeastern part of Kentucky

claiming the hospitalities of our office, took it up with the coolness characteristic of his tribe Again we have good news from Gen. and looked over it. The next morning we published it. Immediately he wrote to a Cincinnati paper, with which he was connected as correspondent, denouncing the document as spurious, saying that he had seen the manuscript (he did'nt tell how and where he had seen it), stacapital letters and italics (all false, for it was in the chirography of a prominent officer, and contained not a single letter improperly capitalized and not a solitary italic word), and adding that only such poor green papers as the Louisville Journal (remember by what hospitality of ours and what impudence of his own he had got sight of the manuscrip:), could have been imposed upon by such a humbug. The document was genuine. The miserable devilof a Ciscinnati correspondent, whilst slandering us, twisted and double-twisted into lies what he had learned as a sneak, spy, and traitor, and thus practised a base imposition upon his Cincinnati employes! When reboked for his infamy, he had only to say, with the tone of a fellow caught in a neighbor's hen-roost with a hen in each hand and a pullet in each pocket, "Oh you know how we newspaper writers are in the habit of doing!" That's the sort of scoundrel he is.

A more recent exposition that we made in regard to Shanks is probably what induced the scamp's attack upon us in the Herald. In Nashville, a few weeks ago, he called early one morning upon a war correspondent of ours then in that city, and offered him twenty-five dollars for a war map, wishing it for the use of the Herald. Our correspondent declined taking his money, but gave him the map, saking whether he would. in return, as he was just starting for Louisville, and would be here early that evening, deliver promptly a letter and package of rebel papers at our office. Shanks promised un hesitatingly that he would, and epeated the promise. The documents were agoguery." We doubt not that our contemconfided to him. He arrived that evening, but kept aloof from our office. The night passed, the next day passed, the next night | joicing. passed, about half of the next day passed, and then at last the documents came, but the of the combat of the Alabama with the Kearmiscreant had broken the seals of the news- sarge will carry mourning into more than one paper packages and cut from every paper the whole of the matter that could be of the lished in London recently, containing a narraslightest interest to anybody. There was tive of the earlier part of the cruise of the Alabardly enough left of the sheets to hang to- bama by one of her crew. The writer went gether. The conduct of the fellow was, in out in the Bahama, under Capt. Tessier, well intent, that of a pilferer, a thief, a felon, a known as a Captain formerly sailing out of etrayer of trust, a perpetrator of larceny. He has repeatedly steered his life-bark with- where the Alabama received her armament

probably strike square. If we supposed the usually recognized Ed-

itor of the New York Herald to be the author of an abusive attack on us, we should know | Scotch or Liah, making fifty-seven British subhow to treat him. But why does he tolerate such attacks in his columns! Many of the Eastern journals say that the rebel armies cannot be reinforced on the the death of the surgeon, Dr. Llewellyn, who Potomac. This, to a certain extent, may be true, but in all their raids the Confederates the British practice ship Excellent, who manwilling into their corvice, and giving encouragement to those whose loyalty is maswarm. It seems also very probable that some portion of the Georgia army has been transferred to Lee, which has enabled him to send a strong ferce on the foraging and raiding expedition into Maryland. Johnston must de pend more upon fortifications to resist Sherman's advance than on the spirit of his troops, which is demoralized by the laxity of discipline, and the disposition to straggle and desert. Northeastern Georgia is said by a correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy to be absolutely filled with infantry deserters and cavalry stragglers from the rebel army. All these will be picked up as fast as possible and made to serve instead of being punished. The Rastern States are responding with great alacrity to the call for fresh troops, and we do not, therefore, apprehend that Lee can be successful in his new movement except that he will be able to obtain supplies for the two hundred thousand people he has to feed and ing how many of them were raging just as the animals he has to forage. But still it will he dangerous to rest under the impression were "coming down to breakfast." that he can gain no accessions of strength. The London Times has never uttered Gen. Grant will not be deterred from the prosa word of piety or even sensibility over the ecution of his work by any diversion of the rebel commander. He knows that Washingthat the Alabama has destroyed, and yet it is ton is admirably fortified and well manned, and that Baltimore, being naturally and artificially a strong place, can protect itself, and that neither of these cities could be held by the enemy as our naval forces completely command them. He will therefore keep his force intact before Petersburg and Richmond, while Pennsylvania and her neighboring States must beat back the invaders. They are moving promptly, and there is great necessity for it, for it is not now as it was last year

> mour, and Bradford. The intelligence from the Eastern sea of war is remarkably meagre. We scarcely know how to account for this. Important movements, if not still more important events, must be daily taking place, and we ought to be enabled to lay them before our readers Perhaps we can do so in the morning despatches.

when the whole Army of the Potomac was

on the track of Lee and brought him to bay

at Gettysburg. The Keystone State must now

be saved by her sons and neighbors, and we

have not a doubt that they will respond with

alacrity to the calls of Governors Curtin, Sey-

It is reported that Majer-General Franklin, after his capture, succeeded in making his escape. We earnestly hope that this may prove true. We are afraid, however, that it will not, for the rebels, we apprehead, would be very sure to set a close guard upon such a prize as Gen. Franklin. As for the Baltimore ed; upon the cars, who betrayed the gallant Msjor-General to his enemies, we venture to say, that nevermore, while the war lasts, will she be permitted to live a free woman under the stars and stripes of the American flag.

for the Republican organ, is fond of calling us "Dr. Adonis." We are not more than half as well entitled to the name as he is. We are neither an Adonis ner a doctor, while he is a dector, though no more an Adonis than ourself-"or any other man."

A former friend of ours, who writes

It would probably be indecorous to say of a President of the United States that he is untruthful, but Mr. Lincoln does "tell

A correspondent of h. Chicago Trine advises children not to play with edge tools. That wouldn't prevent their playing with him.

The Alabama is probably a hundred a home down in the ocean. We tope she is estiped to be a rebel nest-egg. May twenty

sched our soldiers by the 4th of July, so out they could celebrate the day "gool upon

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR 13 DUR."-Under this head the Cleveland Plain Dealer pays a very handsome compliment to General Gil more. "It is gratifying," says the Plain Dealer, "to notice that the Senate have confirmed the nomination of Gilmore as Major-General, It is a signal extinguisher upon the malics of Gen. Batler. Batler, it will be remembered, never forgave Gilmore for off-ring at one time suggestions by which the road between Richmond and Petersburg could have been suggestions Butler had intrenched as he went, Petersburg would to-day have been completely isolated from Richmond. The fifteen thousand men killed and wounded in operafor publication. It was placed upon our editotions for the reduction of Petersburg would rial table. Shanks, who was in the habit of have been saved, and the result of the entire campaign before Richmond would have been changed in our favor. Despising the precautions advised by military judgment, Butler was defeated and driven back. Various animadversions upon his conduct were made by army officers and by the public press. Butler had his familiar of the New York Tribune busy night and day manipulatting that it was in a school-girl's hand, full of | ing opinion through the columns of that paper, and meanwhile did what no General of any merit would have done, entrapped Gen. Gilmore into correspondence with him for purposes of publication. The replies of Gen. Gilmore to certain inquiries put by Butler were so guarded that it was very clear to the general mind that he had disclosures to make which his relations to his superior officer compelled him to withhold. Any other President than Mr. Lincoln would have displaced General Butler from command, but that high functionary was looking to further executive honors; he dared not offend the "radical" element, and Butler was left with "three Generals to watch him" in control of troops. He availed himself of this forbearance to devise measures for bringing into disrepute the skilful officer whose opinion he had contemned and whom he had come to hate with all the fervor of a narrow mind. Gen. Gilmore's prudent withdrawal from hafore the fortifications at Petersburg was the golden opportunity, and Butler made swift sate to fill the newspapers with invidious omments upon Gilmore's timidity. Very shortly, however, Gen. Grant lost some 12 000 men in an attempt to force the works before Petersburg, and Gen. Gilmore was fairly vinicated before the people. His late glowing ception at the Philadelphia Fair is an evidence of his popularity with the masses of all parties, and his elevation to a high command We rejoice at this indication of the existence in the land of a little bit of good sense and fairness in an age given over to cant and dem

NUMBER 30

The tory London Herald says the news English home. There was a pamphles pub-Charleston, to the rendezvous at Terceira, in an inch or two of the penitentiary walls. and crew. He gives a list of men on board of He has just grazed. The next time he will the Alabama, and their citizenship and other particulars. Out of sixty-six men whose names. are thus given, among her crew and petty officers, forty-nine are English and eight are jects. Of these, eighteen belong to the Royal Naval Reserve, and two have pensions in Nagland. The London Lancet has a long article on ned the pirate's cannon. There crew men belonging to the British Naval Refor periodically landing in British naving secure the continuance of their pay on board the Alabama; it was arranged that a part could be drawn very conveniently, by a sort of allotment system, from Fraser, Trenholm, & Co, or M. G. Klingender & Co., in Livernool, just as the family of a seaman in our navy can receive his money from the Navy

porary justly interprets this indication; and,

if so, the occasion is certainly a fit one for re-

Agent. The Paris papers say that two Confederate cruisers are off Cherbourg waiting for the Kearsarge, If Commodore Winslow is ucky enough to meet them he will show John Bull that we can fight one ship against two now as victoriously as Stewart in the Cuar tution did the Levant and Cyane fifty years ago. The vessels which the Kearsarge may encounter are probably the Rappahannock ormerly the British steam sloop-of-war Victor, and the new steam vessel the Yeddo, which the Bordesux Gironde says was constructed by M. Arman, is supposed to belong to the Confederates, and recently left that roadstead cetensibly for Amsterdam. Everything concerning her departure, and the object and aim of her voyage, remains a profound mystery. The freighters, officers, and sesmen maintained the mystery to the last. The vessel made a trial trip on Monday hundred and eighty-two tons, and has a French crew of sixty-five men. She is commanded by a Captain Pater, a native of France, and is freighted with various goods. She was despatched by Mr. Arman himself. If our Com. Winslow should lay hands on this Arman we hope he will extend to him the fate of Haman. As the anglo-rebel Alabama now lies rotting at the bottom of the British channel, the Kearsarge can send the Rappa hannock and the Yeddo to keep it and the fish company.

The late joint resolution passed by Congress assessing a special war tax on all incomes provides, that, in addition to an income duty already imposed by law, there shall be levied, assessed, and collected, on the 1st day of October, 1864, a special income duty upon the gains, profits, or incomes for the yearending the 31st day of December next preceding the time herein named for levying, accessing, and collecting said duty of all persons residing within the United States, or a citizens of the United States residing abroad at the rate of five per centum on all sums exceeding six hundred dollars, and the same shall be levied, assessed, estimated, and collected, except as to the rate, according to the provisions of existing laws for the collection of an income duty annually where not inap plicable hereto. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations, as to time and mode, or other matters, to enforce the collection of the special ry; provided, that, in estimating the annual gains, profits, or incomes, as aforesaid, for the foregoing special income duty, no deduction shall be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation, or company, nor shall any deduction be made for any salary or pay received.

The Providence Bulletin says the trial the celebrated Yelverton case in the Ragish House of Lords has developed the fact that a man may lawfully have a separate wife. in each of the three countries of Rogland, Scotland, and Ireland whom he may respectively repudiate in each of the others, a legal marrisge in one country not being legal in an-

The Boston Post says that "our pickets entertain rebel pickets at supper." Perhaps the belligerent parties take a pleasant supper regether, and the next day have a good smake in the field.

for the Alabards for years preyed anoncommerce. New she is a thing pas proging or praying for.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

RUMORS OF KENTUCKY INVASION .- Kentucky is again becoming excited. Wild rumors of fearful invasion are aflost, and they multiply every hour. Eastern Kentucky is in a klaze of excitement. The wealthy citizens are collecting their movable proberty, and burrying with it to the more central portion of the State. Rumors on the street, rumors by panic-stricken refugees, rumors by letters, and rumors by private telegrams, reach us in bewildering confusion, and, if we give credit to them all, the invasion of Kentucky would assume proportions as fearful and indefinite as the startling invasion of the East. So often has our State been thrilled with such wild reports, that we accept all of the stories with extreme caution, and learn to look the fact camly and squarely in the face. Many of the rumors are too imprebable to be true-they are but the vivid imaginations and hasty conclusions of bewildered minds and timid hearts, repeated and deeply colored by the repetition by frightened people. It is said that Buckner, at the head of a formidable force, is threatening the State, if he has not already crossed the border. The force is variously estimated from ten to fifteen thousand men. It is argued, and with an appearance of plausibility, that the movement of Buckner is intended to be in concert with the invasion in the East. While Early and Breckinridge marshal their thousands in front of Washington and thunder at he gates of the capital, Buckner, with a force ample to sweep everything before him, is to strike at Sherman's communications, capture Louisville and Cincinnati, and scatter wild dismay throughout the North. Such is the argument, and such may possibly be the programme, but we cannot believe it. The Confederacy is reduced to a desperate extremity. yet we do not believe that they will hazard a rement so desperate with nothing to insure its success but the faint fluttering of feeble hope. We give the rumors in the form that they reach us. We have made diligent inquiry, but cannot learn how much truth they tain. The reports are too excited; every breath of air is freighted with imagination and exaggeration. Buckner may be threatening the State, but we are assured that there is no cause for immediate alarm. Gen. Burbridge has a formidable force organized to meet any invading army, and his gallant soldiers will stand like a wall of adamant between Kentucky and her foes. We have taken great pains to perfect every arrangement to obtain early and reliable news, and, when any real apprehensions of alarm exist, we will speedily lay the facts before the public. We trust that our military authorities will afford ns every facility in their power to aid us in the accomplishment of our purpose. Reliable news of the worst character cannot prove half se demeging as the wild, startling, and improbable rumors that daily gain currency.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the efficiency of Home Guards in repelling guerillas, and to recommend their on in all exposed localities. The Chat tangega Gazette gives the details of another instance where a largely superior force was compelled to retire before the energy of gallant defenders of their homes. On the 6th inst, a gang of bush whackers and thieves, numbering between two hundred and fifty and three hundred, made a raid on the Atlan tic and Western Railroad, near Tilton, Geor There happened to be thirty Union me Grards in the vicinity of Tilton, who, ring of the rebel advance, instantly picked their old shot-guns and rifles, such as they vere, and formed in line of battle to mee enemy. The bushwhackers were nly arrested, as they neared the oad, by a well-directed volley sent into their ranks. The raiders returned the fire, and soon a sharp skirmish comme It may seem incredible that a handful of men sould keep at bay a gang of ruffians ten times their number. The Home Guards fought with desperation, and inch by inch drove the rebels back and routed them. We have not have shown such noble devotion to their try under circumstances so trying ing the district, has paid those devoted Union men a handsome tribute for their bravery and aring on the occasion. They deserve comon, and certainly all good citizens should feel proud in emulating their glorious In the fight, one of the notorion ners Peebies was killed. There were e of them, and they were the most notoous thieves and robbers in all Northern

LATEST FROM THE FRONT-MORE PATIET RE OF SHERMAN'S FLANK MOVEMENT:-The ulars relating to the crossing of the Chatwhich are highly interesting. The rebels, on Sunday, finding Sherman had effectment south of the river, burged railroad and turnpike bridges, together th three pontoons. Their works were the ongest found on the whole line from Daland were protected by abatis, so that a ect assault would have been an impossiity. The stream is at present shallow, and bottom rocky; but no men could have eded it, and charged up the embankments The intrenchments extended along the riv-

bank for five miles, and were located in osition to sweep the surrounding coun-Johnston had evidently been months in paring them. After the flank movement ced, the rebel General offered no rece, but fell back. We pursued to the tions around Atlanta, which were but t miles distant. We know of no other t at which a stand can be made. n is thus "drawing Sherman on:

he will be ready to take the effensive, edeem his promise to clean out the

oners of war, captured by Gen. Sherman, received at the Military Prison in this day morning. In the afternoon undred and thirty-five of the number forwarded to Camp Merton, Indiana, Sapt. Jones received orders from the War Department to ship a certain number of prisoners to the different camps in the Northern es. The quota for Camp Morton is one brwarded yesterday swell the number t this camp to the prescribed limit. The the one thousand prisoners will be pferred to Camp Douglas to-day. The ota for Camp Douglas is two thor e prisoners represent many regiments and the Lord." by States of the Confederacy. Soldiers

ginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky ake up the motley group. Clad in their gh and greasy homespuns, they do not nt a very neat military appearance; but uddy glow of health upon their cheeks ates too plainly that they are soldiers, iliar with long marches and exposure, and d to "war's alarms. When we see it announced by tele

hat most important events calculated with joy the whole country are about place at any particular point, we take granted that nothing is to be done

We do not think that the Deerho have been allowed by the Kearsarge e Captain Semmes and his officers into tish port. She should have been whipped

It is stated that General Dick Taylor e to New Orleans in June that he should in that city on the Fourth of July. an extract from the Richmond Dispatch, in what Dick had for dinner and how which Mr. Lincoln is called an "ass." We ith him. plead guilty. We did commit that crime But there were extenuating circumstances.

flesh is grass, and, when vast en out down by the red scythe of We will name only one. We took the extract will spring largrightly from the columns of the Press, where it are

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864

It seems that the large army, by which Washington is said to have been recently men aced. wasn't, after all, a real army, a live army, an army of flesh, blood, bones, and cartilage, but an army of ghosts, spectres, apparitions, spooks, pokers. Rising like dark and frightful exhalations out of the oozy quagmires of the wildly agitated thoughts and fancies in and around the national capital, it vanished after a little time like a phantasmagoria. It was one of the things that "come like shadows, so depart." The nightmare that rested so heavily and dreadfully upon official bosoms is as little feared or thought of now as any spavined or broken-down old mare in a Washington livery-stable. The old order of things in that city has returned, though certainly not a very commendable order. It may be truly said, that, in Washington,

Grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front And capers nimbly in a lady's chamber To the lascivious pleasings of a lute.

Although the big rebel army was but a host of Spirits summoned by the wand of apprehension from the "vasty deep" of official souls, there were certainly a few visible, palpable, tangible, audible rebel troops pretty near Washington for a short time, and there was fighting, the actual flash, smoke, and pop of guns. And this, we can readily under stand, may prove a great thing for our Gov. ernment and for our country's fame and desiny. The world has seen from the despatches. that the President of the United States and his Sccretary of War rode out to be wit nesses of the shooting, one of them taking his wife with him. Now if the President and Secretary have proved themselves such great military leaders, such transcendently wise controllers of armies, under all the disadvantages of an entire lack of either experience

or observation in the field, what under heaven may we not confidently expect from them hereafter, now that their eyes have seen and their ears have heard, and that too at no very irrational distance, the actual sights and sounds of battle-none of your shem fights, mind you, but a fight in which the fellows on both sides fired bullets out of real guns! We must confess that we may have grumbled a little hitherto about the control exercised by the President and Secretary over the armies of the nation, but who, sh who, shall dare to utter a word of doubt or misgiving bereafter? You? Or you? Or Speak out, whoever you may be!

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton are now vetrans. They have been baptized with a sight of shooting. They may not have seen the one-tined pitchfork really at work, but doubtless they imagined all and considerably more than all. And now let the infernal rebel Confederacy look to itself! Let's have a day of Thanksgiving.

The Press vesterday began a tirade against Governor Bramlette, which stopped the distance of two columns and a half from the starting-point, but which, if we may judge from the closing gasconade, and from the literary characteristics of the writer, who eldom fancies that he has exhausted a subject until he has exhausted himself, will be re newed to-day, and continued indefinitely. We of course do not propose to bestow much space upon this strain of vituperation. Every ntelligent Kentuckian who happens to see it will instinctively despise it as purely an effusion of abolition malignity. The substance of the tirade, as far as it

is proceeded, and as well as we can under stand it, is, first, the charge that Governor Bramlette, in his recent letter explanatory of the failure of his effort to raise ten thousand troops for the term of six months, gives cerin reasons additional to the reasons mentioned heretofore by the Inspector-General' and by the Adjutant-General, and, secondly, the charge that Governor Bramlette, in stating that "the provost-marshals and other recruiting agents were set actively to work to induce all the able-bodied negroes in such counties to run away and entist, thus withdrawing from the growing crops the labor absolutely required to perfect and secure them," that "large farms have thus been wholly robbed of labor, and the crops now go to waste," that "the negroes ve been made to believe that by valunteer ing they would not only obtain their own freedom but would receive four hundred dollars bounty," and "thirty days furlough, with the privilege of going home and bearing away their families," and "that they would all remain in Kentucky, and in the course of six months the war would be over and they free," states what does not contain a shadow of truth. Such are the points of the first instalment of the Press's tirade.

They are easily answered. The first amounts o nothing; and the other is false. As to the first, not only are the additional reasons in uestion consistent with the reasons previously mentioned by the Inspector-Gen and by the Adjutant-General, but the Press shville Union of yesterday has further par- does not even deny that they are. In fact, they simply complete the explanation given by those gallant officers. So the point, as presented by the Press itself, amounts to nothng. As to the other point, the Press merely sets up its own authority against the authority of Governor Bramlette. For our part, we are perfectly willing thus to rest the case. We indeed should perform a supererogatory work, if we carried the matter further. And the period of high summer is not exactly the time

We are really unable to make much of Gen. Hunter, and we don't see that he has made much of himself or of his opportunities. He won credit for energy in his capture of Staunton, but everybody expected him to press on vigorously and without delay to Lynchburg. But he delayed, delayed strangely, delayed unaccountably, delayed so long that Gen. Ewell's rebel division, detached from Lee's army, reached Lynchburg just before him, and whipped him when he got there. Anything in the snape of creditable energy would have given him Lynchburg, and thus nade us to a great extent masters of the whole

Well, Hunter, at the head of one of the finest armies in the nation, after being whipped on account of his dilatoriness, rereated. It seems difficult to find out when he retreated to. He has been expected in Maryland, but he seems not to have done or to be doing or to be likely to do anything in that uarter. He appears to be as inert as if he had "his quietus made with a bare bodkin." There has been demand enough for his aid in the affairs of Maryland, there has been doubly time enough for him to render his aid in Maryind-why has he not rendered it? Why does he give people occasion to inquire whether he is in this world or in some other?

We are afraid that our Gen. Hunter, unlike Nimrod of old, is not "a mighty Hunter before

cavalry, and sent to the rear. The captures

were reported as high as several thousand

men. Johnston was falling back on Cedar

Bluff, nine miles south of Atlanta, where he

expected to make a stand. The position is

strongly fortified, and capable of being easily

defended. Our informant thinks that the

gallant army of Sherman now occupies the

The Press accuses us of republishing

rebel stronghold at Atlanta

PEARED AS A SELECT QUOTATION.

bundance. FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S FRONT-REPORT ED CAPTURE OF ATLANTA-JOE JOHNSTON RE-TREATING TO CEDAB BLUFF .- We learn from an officer who left Gen. Sherman's front on Monday evening last, beyond the Chattahoochie river, that Joe Johnston was in full retreat from Atlanta on Monday, and that Sherman's columns were in motion, and exected to occupy the city during the night. When the officer left, the Federal advance was already in sight of the city, and was meeting with no opposition. Many stragglers from the rebel army were being picked up by our

e saw the battle was lost with the Kear sarge, drew his revolver and shot himself in the breats. He was a native of Massachusetts, named Robinson, and committed suicide, as scariot did, as a partial atonement for his treachery.

ad a large number of his photographs taken. advantage in a rather elevated positiondrawn up for instance toward a cross-piece attached to an upright.

The Alabama, for more than two years. nelped herself freely to whatever she wanted But she found, one fine Sanday morning, t

she couldn't help herself at all.

The Louisville Journal, an impulent one borse Kentucky concern, conducted by a walking whiskey bettle, says that one of our correspondents deprived it of its maps and deepatches from Sherman's army. The Journal is unable to pay even board wages to its correspondents, and relies upon us for the news. Our correspondent purchased the maps and intelligence referred to from one of the starving reporters of the Journal, in order to eave him from putting an end to his miserable existence, since be could live no longer on the irbon a week with which the curnal supplied him. The Western Ed are all whiskey bottles, their reporters are all whiskey, and their papers have all the fames of that beverage without any of its strength. So much for the slanders of the

Louisville Journal.

New York Herald, July 8. This paragraph is the one to which, without having seen it, we referred yesterday in gade charged furiously into his camp and our notice of W. F. G. Shanks, a war correspondent of the N. Y. Herald. That paper says that its correspondent purchased from ours the map and the intelligence referred to. that is, the map and the rebel newspapers | Stacy and Lieutenant Evans. These officers nentioned by us yesterday. This is all a base and unmitigated falsehood. The map was given to the Herald's correspondent upof the mishap to the 7th, Colonel Watkins on a condition which he scandalously violated, and he feloniously broke the seals of the papers and stole their contents for the use of his thieving employers. The employers and the employe, instead of throwing a stone at us, ought to be pecking the article in the

It is not supposable that any paper on earth could have ought to gain from a dispute with the New York Heraid. The Editor of that concern is so low down that fifty millstones around his neck, waist, arms, and legs couldn't sink him lower. Notoriously he has been oftener kicked and horse-whipped than any other man in the United States. Wheever has had the slightest fancy for horse-whipping or kicking him has done it. The license to | back to the public square. By this time Piloperate on him in either way or both couldn't have been more perfect if he had worn the werds "to let" in chalk-marks upon his shoulders and coat-tail. When he has waked up each morning, his reflection has been "now is it to be a horse-whipping or a kicking today," and occasionally it has been both, eked a corner brick building. Flushed with out with a smart nose-pulling. In fact his nose has been so frequently twisted that it is an entirely one-sided affair, and we think that, in common fairness, "the twister" should be sentenced by a court of justice to "untwist the twist."

The Editor of the Herald is said to have a great deal of money, but his kicks far exceed his coppers. The only time he was ever known to thank God was when sharp toed boots and shoes were changed to square-toed. It is said, that, by long experience, he could always tell, when kicked, whether the application was made by boots, shoes, brogans, or slippers, at what particular store the article was bought, what was its cost, what its quality, and whether it was made of the hide of Durhams, short horns, Alderneys, Herefords, or Devons. When cattle were killed, it was a frequent understanding, that, while the fat was to be tried on the fire, the leather was to be tried on the Editor of the Herald. He is regarded as being undoubtedly the best judge of leather in New York, not that he is a leatherdealer, but that leather-dealers have had so much to do with him. He has come so often in contact with leather that the part of him chiefly concerned has itself become leather. So he not only walks upon leather when he

walks, but sits upon leather when he sits. The Editor of the Herald has lived a good deal longer than he ought to have done, but it is to be hoped that he can't live always. And. if he ever dies, his hide should be tanned to leather, that is, the small portion of it that hasn't already been, his hair used as shoemakers' bristles, and his bones made into shoeing-horns.

A recent number of the New York Times contains an article entitled: "Our CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY-POP-ULARITY OF THE NOMINATION." So far as we know, the "popularity of the nomination" is corfined to the rebels, whose organs make no scruple of declaring, that, if "anything could add to the obligations" under which the Baltimore Convention laid the rebels in nominsting Mr. Lincoln, it "would be found in The language we quote is that of the Richmond Dispatch; but the sentiment is that of the rebels in general. With them, the "popularity of the nomination" is unquesti The whole abolition ticket is popular with them. But it is not popular with the loyal people of the Union. With them, the ticket is uppopular,-it is odicus. And this for the very reason that makes the ticket popular with the rebels. "It would be impossible," says the Richmond Dispatch expatiating upon Mr. Lincoln, "to find another such ass in the United States; and, therefore we say let him stay. We, at least, of the Confederacy, ought to be satisfied with him, for he has conducted the war exactly as we ought to wish it to be conducted. He has confirme those that were wavering, heated red hot those who were lukewarm, made those zealous who were careless, converted cold indifference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism." "If anything could add to the obligations under which we lie to the Baltimore Convention," the Dispatch proceeds, "it would be found in the nomination of Andrew Johnson-the man of all others nost detested in the South, and the most likely to keep together the parties already united in one solid mass for the prosecution of the war." "Convinced, as we are," the Dispatch concludes, "that nobody in favor of discontinuing the war could be elected, and that no other would conduct it so foolishly, WE GO FOR THIS TICKET." "We are decidedly for Old Abe," says the Dispatch in the same relation, "AND IF WE COULD COMMAND A MILLION CF VOTES IN YANKEEDOM, HE SHOULD HAVE THEM ALL." Such is the reason that makes the abolition ticket popular with the rebels; and such is the intensity of the popularity For the very same reason the abolition ticket

tensity with the loyal people of the Union. n point of rations, the question may be dif-And who shall say it does not deserve t be? who, we mean, that loves the government of our fathers, and desires its preservation and perpetuation. Horace Greeley, of the New York up to the evening of the 7th instant. A gentleman who was a passenger on the Mollie Able on her up trip, reports that the river is Tribune, impugns the courage of Maryland, disputes that of Pennsylvania, and sneers at very low, and the heavy gunboats are ren that of Kentucky. But he can't reasonably expect all of the States or any of them to dered almost useless at some points by the shallow water. The Mollie Able towed the show the bravery that he exhibited on Penngunboat Mound City up to the mouth of sylvania Avenue when he was attacked by White river. The Benton was waiting at Mr. Rust, of Arkansas. And how can he ex-

is unpopular in a corresponding degree of in-

pect States to be chivalrous at all when he has very nearly monopolized chivalry? If the great abolition organ is willing for he States to have any chivalry, suppose he spare them a little from his own supera-

Some of our old subscribers, who think key can no longer pay, appeal to us to continue sending the Journal to them. Indeed, we should be glad to do so, but do they think hat we can afford, in such times as these, to bear the weight of the accumulated insolvencies of all our friends in the country? The carpenter of the Alabama, when

Forrest, the rascally guerilla, it is said, We think his face would appear to the best

The rebels threaten to attack Little Rock. Little Rock isn't Big Rock, but it is big enough to dash the rebel strength of Ar-

> England has at last mustered cour. enough to think of helping the Danes. But it will very probably be a long time before sh will muster courage enough to do it.

PILLOW'S DEFEAT AT LAWAYETTE .- From A MILITARY ORDER-TRADE REGULATIONS. an officer of Watkins's cavalry brigade we General Ewing commanding the Second Division of the District of Kentucky, with learn the following particulars of Pillow's deheadquarters at Bowling Green, has recently eat at Lafayette, Georgia. At 3 o'clock on issued an order regulating trade within the the morning of the 24th of June General Pillow's division of rebel cavalry, numbering limits of his command. The first clause 3 000 men, attacked Watking with the evident

Until further orders, no rebel or disloys, expectation of surprising and capturing the person living in Kentucky, west of the Lou-sville and Nashville Railroad and east of the whole of his forces without any serious Tennessee river, shall ship produce to market or receive supplies by railroad or river. No shipments will be made or received except at ture the pickets, Pillow's forces caused an alarm in camp, and before he could charge litary stations, and then only on the perinto the town Watkins had the detachments mits of the commanding officers, who are of the 4th and 6th Kentucky mounted and charged with the execution of this order. A list of names of persons to whom permits have been issued will be for warded to these head ready for the coming conflict. While Co'onel Faulkner, of the 7th Kentucky cavalry, was nariers weekly. A railroad agent or captain a boat making shipments in violation of forming his men, Col. Buil's dismounted brithis order, will be arrested and forwarded under guard, to these headquarters. drove him, with those of his men who escaped capture, out of town on the Chattanooga road.

trouble. In attempting to surround and cap-

Out of Col. Faulkner's small detachment he

lest thirty-five prisoners, including Captain

and men, however, did not surrender

without a desperate struggle. Not knowing

charged up the street to reinforce Faulkner,

with the 4th, Capt. Bacon, and the 6th, Major

Fidler commanding. At the head of his

it impossible to know what force he was ap-

believed Watkins's command to be a part of

town in another direction. An exchange of

rectified the matter, and Watking's order to

"go for them" was obeyed to the letter. A

desperate hand-to-hand fight occurred, which

low's forces had completely circled the town

Watkins dismounted his gallant 300, and

with a portion of the 6th, and all of the 4th,

only 100 men, he took possession of the

court-house, and ordered Major Fidler, with

the remainder of the 6th, to hold the iail and

temporary success, Gideon J. advanced

the whole of his ferce on Watkins's

a display of his numbers would alarm Wat-

vance Pillow succeeded in gaining possession

of the whole of the town, except the public

square, and all the vacant houses except those

ccupied by Watkins's forces. Having gained

determined refusal, caused a renewal of the

conflict. Several furious assaults were made

by the infuriated rebels at the houses occupied

by the gallant Kentucky boys, each being re-

pulsed with tremendous loss. So furious were

their attempts that at one time they gained

possession of the lower part of the jail, and

hreatened to burn out the "d-d Yankees"

if they didn't surrender. They were driven

ont, however, with the loss of a Major and

During the early part of the engagement

the rebels exposed themselves recklessly.

They soon learned, however, that a Kentuck-

ian can aim as accurately at a traitor as at a

squirrel, and that the younger ones possess

the coolness worthy the descendants of Boone.

At about 9 o'clock, Pillow having already

more than he had bargained for, saw the skir

mishers of the 4th Kentucky mounted in-

fantry approaching. Without waiting to test

their qualities, he commenced a shameful

run, leaving nearly all his dead and wounded

The history of this war will furnish no de-

fence more gallant than that made by Wat-

kins. With only 300 men he fought 3,000 for

six hours, inflicting an acknowledged loss of

300, including three Majors, one Colonel com-

and in forcing a boasted General to give up

premeditated and supposed well-arrange

REREL PRISONERS-LARGE CAPTURES.-The

transfers of rebel prisoners from Gen. Sher-

again becoming lively. The late brilliant

movements of our army on the Chattahoochie

placed a large number of prisoners in our

hands, and they are being hurried rapidly

from the front to the rear. Yesterday, nine

hundred and fifty rebel soldiers, captured

from Joe Johnston, were shipped to the differ

ent prisons north of the Ohio river. Advice

from Nashville are to the effect that severa

trains loaded with prisoners, said to numbe

three thousand, are on the way to this city

We presume that they will be received in in

stalments over the Nashville road, as our Mill

tary Prison is not large enough to accommo

date so large a force. While Johnston is

drawing Sherman on, and getting him jus

where he wants him, Sherman is making

a few draws on Joe in the way o

war materials and men. A draw just to our

liking, Joe! We hope it suits you, and tha

you will keep it up; for, in a few weeks more

have melted away like the covering of snow

upon the sunny hillside. It may well be

said that Johnston and his army are on the

search for summer retreats. It has been sev

eral years since the rebels have had a chance

to flee from August heats in the oppressive

clime of the South to breathe the cooler air

the North, and feel the invigorating breeze

eheeks. An opportunity is now offered

Sherman has extended a general invitation

on, "rebs," there is oceans of room for ocean

A train loaded with rebel prisoners arrive

ceptives attempted to make his escape. H

jumped from the train while the cars were in

he struck head foremost and broke his neck

erently viewed and admit of argument.

FROM NEW OBLEARS AND THE MISSIS

IVER .- We have advices from New Orleans

New Orleans for a steamer to tow her up to

the same point. The ganboats were unde

orders to attack and dislodge the rebel bat

ported as being very quiet along the Missis-

Their destination was supposed to be Fortress

Monroe. This was simply a supposition, as

nothing definite was known outside of official

General Franklin is safe in Baltimore

The fact is positively announced, but, up to

this time, we have seen no explanation o

it. Perhaps the gallant General made his es

cape from his captors; perhaps he was paroled

perhaps he was never taken prisoner at all

At any rate, all true patriots will rejoice that

he is now free, hoping only that he has not

been required to divest himself of the right to

enter at once into the active service of his

ARREST OF DESERTERS .- Wilson Ackley, of

company D, 16th U.S. infantry, was arrested

in the city yesterday for being absent from

his command without the proper authority.

He will be returned to his regiment, charge

with desertion. Sergeant Wm. Carr, of com

pany A, 4th Kentucky cavalry, was arrested

to this city yesterday, as a deserter

n Nashville a few days ago, and transferred

circles in regard to the movement.

transports at New Orleans on the 7th.

teries planted at the "cut-off." Affairs are re

tion, and, turning a few double somersault

ecording to the programme, your army will

several men.

behind.

kins and force him to a surrender. In this ad-

The order has been in existence several days, and we were aware of its character. but did not feel authorized to give it publicity in our columns. As it, or a portion of it. has been published by other papers, there can be no impropriety in the Journal doing the same. We understand that the order has not yet been determined upon as fixed and permanent, but will, in all probability, be greatmodified before it is rigidly enforced. column he dashed right in among the 9:h The telegraphic announcement of the

Alabama cavalry, dismounted. The dense rrival of General Franklin at Baltimore is fog obscured the moon-light, so as to render probably correct, as a special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette from that city confirms prosching. The Colonel of the 9th Alabama the previous rumor that the General and sev eral of his staff made their escape from Gil-Pillow's mounted forces that were to approach more's men on Monday night. Gilmore with one hundred and fifty men were encamped words between the two commanders soon between Reistertown and Randallstown. Gen. Franklin and staff were placed in charge of Nick Owens, of Baltimore county, and during the night the guard fell asken, which fact resulted in forcing our gallant Kentuckians being communicated to Gen. Franklin, he with several of his efficers made good his escape. When his escape became known, the woods for miles around were searched, but up to 5 o'clock in the morning the fugitives had not been found. It is sail that Gilmore was greatly incensed at Owens for permitting the prisoners to escape, and threats were made to hang him. At Reistertownand Randallstown the enemy relieved their prisoners of all the cash and watches they could lay their positions with the evident expectation that

A Petersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says a few days since Gen. Grant was walking around thedocks at City Point, when he stopped to see tome negroes roll a barrel of bacon on board of a boat. The this favorable position by 5 o'clock, General negroes were unable to move it, when a crus-Pillow, with his accustomed arrogance, de ty Lieutenant, who stood near, Iresset in his manded a surrender. Watkins's modest, but fine blue clothes, shouted, "You d-d niggers, push harder or go get another man to. help you." Without saying a word, General Grant pulled up his sleeves and beloed the negroes roll the barrel on the boat: then he drew his silk handkerchief from his pocket and wiped his hands, then moved quickly away. You may imagine how that Seond Lieutenant felt when he was told that the stevedore was no less than the Commandr-in-Chief of the United States armies. The General was dressed in coarse home-spun, vith his hat drawn over his eyes, and one of the most unpretending-looking personages ofe could im-

hands on.

The new Alabama we are told by the London Standard is to play "an important and a glorious part in the cause of the Confed eracy." Yes, the "important and glorious part" of the new Alabama, like the "important and glorious part" of the eld Alabama, will no doubt consist in making war upon unarmed merchantmen and innocent whalers, canturing them, robbing them of their chro nometers, and everything else of value, and then setting them on fire. Oh John Bull! Most infernal of bulls! Bull more brazen than that of Phalaris! You little think how we will take you by the horns and tail and sling you

one of these days! manding a brigade, and several line officers, ARRESTED ON SUSPICION .- William Harwell resident of Jefferson county, who enlisted in the rebel army on the breaking out of the rebellion, and who recently returned to the State and took the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, was yesterday arrested man's front to the military prisons North are is claimed that he has violated his oath. Circumstantial evidence is adduced to show that he has been engaged in forwarding recruits to the rebel army. It is thought that there are several young men now in this city waiting the first opportunity to escape to rebel lines, who have been enlisted for a rebel Kentucky to prison to await further trial.

regiment by Harwell. The accused was sent A Toronto (Canada) correspondent of the New York Herald says that a new plot is approaching maturity in that city, which has for its object the release of the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island and the destruction of Fort Niagara: that large sums have been subscribed by leading Terontonians, and the services of every rowdy in Toronto have been engaged. The plan most popular among these vagahands is that on a given night to he understood between the prisoners and marauders, the buildings are to be fired, and the prisoners. being furnished with arms by the Canadians. are to massacre the guard and the officers of the garrison, and then escape in boats to the

CAPTURE OF SEVEN OF MORGAN'S MEN. Captain Davis, commanding a company of the 162d O. N. G.'s, came upon a squad of seven rebel soldiers, belonging to Clay's battalion. of the great lakes for their heated brows and 1st Kentucky (rebel) mounted rifles, near Overton, Owen county, Ky., on Monday last, and captured the whole party. They were and he counts his guests by thousands. Come all armed with two navy revolvers, and a gun each. The prisoners were brought to Covington in the morning. Their names are as follows: Sergt. G. W. Stevenson; privates, T. n the city on Wednesday night. While en M. Harter, James B, Clifton, Elijah Perkins, route from Nashville to Louisville, one of the W. Lingenfelter, J. Lingenfelter, and G. W. Wainscott. Captain Davis is doing good service in Owen, Gallatin and adjoining counties, in ridding that portion of the State of Not a very profitable jump, that! Though rebel guerillas.

OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTRY .- A few nights ago a party of outlaws, twelve in number. went to the farm of Mr. John Nichol, nea Hyde's Ferry, Tenn., and, going to the garden near the house, commenced helping themselves freely. Mr. Nichol went out and remonstrated with them, whey they drew their weapons and commenced firing. Mr. N. and a negro who was with him returned the fire, and succeeded in driving them away. In the affray, Mr. Nichol was wounded three times-twice in the face, and another shot taking effect in the hand. The wounds, however, are not con-

The following despatch was received in Nashville on the 9th instant, dated at Sherman's front: "Our army rests its wings sippi. The 19th army corps was embarking on the Chattahoochie above and below the bridge. The main rebel army is across; only one corps-Hardee's-remain on this side, occupying the tete du pont. The weather is very bad. We have driven the enemy from the strong positions at Kinnesaw and Smyrna, and camped five miles south of Marietta. We have taken about 2,000 prisoners. Our pickets are on the river bank at Price's Ferry, and at the mouth of Nicksjack."

Admiral Anson and some other Eaglishmen are contributing money to buy Semmes a new sword. Make it as fine a one as possible, admirable Admiral, for Captain Winslew, or some other fine Yankee Captain. will no doubt become the owner of it, and our Yankee Captains all like a good article.

Judged by superficial inches we admit that we are behind some of our Western contem-No doubt you are behind them in snperficial inches, but you may defy them to rival

you in superficial ideas. There is much speculation as to wha sort of employment our schliers will seek when the war is over. We fear that a good many of the poor fellows will be in the hop

Tombetones and headstones are taxed When Gen. Sherman got to the top ve per cent under the new law. A coatem f the lofty Kenesaw mountains, he had fine prospects; and he has had them ever since. porery says grave objections arise.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864. GOING AFTER WOOL AND GETTING SHORN. The Press, according to our prediction, Pennsy vania and Maryland have been renewed its tirade against largely reinforced by hundred-day men from Governor Bramlette, separating the instal-

New York, New Jersey, and other States.

Now that the danger of invasion has passed

away, these forces should not be disbanded.

but they should march to the aid of General

ment we have suggested. A hundred

thousand men can be sent across the Po

tomac, and down upon all the lines of

railroad communication with Richmond.

This will enable Grant to attend to Lee's

sources of supply to the south of the beleaguered

rebel capital, and in a very short time isolate

it. We hope this golden opportunity for end-

ing the Virginia campaign, most efficiently

and gloriously, will not be neglected.

would be a terrible blunder to permit the mil-

itia of the Northern States to return to their

homes without striking one blow. Let them

all be massed and put under the command of

Gen. "Baldy" Smith, who is conversant with

all the plans of Gen. Grant, and if he does

not give a good account of himself before the

qualities of that officer, and the character of

the sturdy militia men whom he would lead.

The rebels can be pressed by largely superior

forces from the East, the West, and the North,

and driven far enough away from Washing-

ton to enable its denizens to recognize the

fact that "the capital is safe," and thus breathe

PARSON BROWNLOW ON ANDY JOHNSON .- A

Parsen Brownlow is the leading supporter of

the Administration in Tennessee, it may

amuse and interest some of our readers to see

what he thought of the Republican candidate

for the Vice Presidency a few years ago. We

quote a little of what the Parson said, but

certainly we do not indorse it. We can nei-

ther affirm nor gainsay it. The redoubtable

He (Johnson) is a member of a numerous

family of Johnsons, in North Carolina, who are generally thieves and liars, and though he is the best of the family I have ever met with, I unhesitatingly affirm to-night that

there are better men than Andrew Johnson in

our penitentiary! His relatives in the Old

cousin, Madison Johnson, was hung at Raleigh for murder and robbery! * * Is he not the last man living to talk about respectabil-

ity on the part of any one? Certainly he is

us to write thus about the family of any can-

didate for office, whatever we might think

proper to say about himself. And, though we

that, while praying to God, we could pray as

any poor mortal as the good Parson prayed at

Andy Johnson in his church at Knoxville in

the latter part of November, 1855. The holy

man of the Lord is recorded as having ad-

dressed the Author of all things in a prayer

not set down in any of the books of prayer

known at present, so far as we are aware, in

the United States. This was his ejaculation:

To thy watchful providence, O! most merciful God, we are indebted for all our mercies, and

not any work or merit of ours; for many of

us entered the scramble to elevate to the ease-tive chair of the State the present incumbent (Andrew Johnson), with a perfect knowledge that he had abused thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, on the floor of the State Senate, as a windless advocating unlawful interest. We

knew that he voted in Congress against offer

ing prayers to Thee. We knew that he had

represent the temperance, which is the cause of code and of all mankind. We knew that he and vilipted the Protestant religion.

God, that we went into the support of our INFIDEL GOVERNOR blind.

his next prayer, we dare say.

the country.

that died o' Wednesday.'

Gentlemen, think of Gantt!

heen disposed of by auction, and \$3,000 worth

remain on hand to be sold in the same man-

ope we are a praying man, we don't believe

We don't think that anything could induce

Parson held forth thus:

more freely.

month is closed, we very much mistake the

Grant in a strong column down the Shenanas the first, is not unworthy of notice. We deah Valley to the great railroads of Virginia, ive below the material portion of it: which must be cut off from farnishing sup-While these real obstacles were interposed, prev plies to Lee's army. The rebel General has found out by this time that Grant cannot be enticed away from his position south of the James river, but he has been able to collect all his outlying forces and concentrate them for this raid. There were strong detachments The above paragraph we find in Governor Bramlette's letter to Colonel Wolford, pub-tished in Wednesday's Journal, and it is about on the Shenandoah and all along the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, which, after the defeat of Sigel and the falling back is mean and little a thing as we have seen for many a day. The Governor evidently means to charge somebody with some sort of wrong doing; and, as he has not the manliness to do of General Hunter, were left free for operations in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and they took advantage of the opporso directly, he does it by insinuation, and the meanest sort of insinuation at that. The Govtunity, led by Ewell, Breckinridge, Rosier, ernor says: "A class of men over the State who Imboden, Moseby, and others. They are now contributed nothing but professions of extreme oyalty for the defence of the country, . . . iisccuraged, by all means in their power, enon their retreat, loaded with plunder and embarrassed by the quantity of cattle they the six months' service. have driven off. They should be followed is a direct and positive charge of the most mapromptly, and the valley of the Shenandosh ligrant character against a class of men that exist somewhere in the State (but the Governcompletely blocked to prevent a repetition of exist somewhere in the state (our and of or doesn't tell us where), without a single lota of proof to sustain it. We demand of Governor Bramlette to point out those men, for it any predatory excursion, while the movement would effectually guard Washington and Balbischarges are true they ought at once to be arrested or driven from the State. If the Govtimore from any operations on their flanks. The bundred day men now in the field, with ernor is honest, and believes his own state the forces of Hunter, Wallace, Sigel, and othments, he can name the traitors he describes. ers, can readily accomplish this and give most rnor, we demand the names, the NAME the NAMES of those persons whom you de-nominate "a class of men." material aid to Grant in his operations before Richmond. The New York Evening If the Press will allow us, we will very Post says that General Grant informed the cheerfully give the "names" it demands War Department more than ten days in ad-Governor Bramlette. vance of the fact that Lee had sent troops into We cannot admit, however, that the lanthe valley to cross the Potomac and do what guage of Governor Bramlette is by any means damage they could in Pennsylvania and Mavague or ambiguous. On the contrary, we ryland. But our Lieutenant-General of course ook upon the Governor's language as reknew at the same time that Lee hoped this markably distinct and unequivocal. We dare movement might induce him to detach troops say even the Press is at no loss to comprehend to guard the Potomac, and of course he did the language. It contains in fact a very not fall into the trap. He never stopped his striking definition of the Administration fuown work for an instant, but depended upon glemen in the State. This is the "class" in he menaced States to protect themselves When Gen. Grant has once earthed his game Now for the "names." And, first, we he can never be coaxed or frightened away name the Press itself, which "raised the hus rom it, and he will stick to Petersburg and and cry" against enlistments under the Gov-Richmond until they are conquered. ernor's call in such terms as these: most material aid that can be offered to him in the prosecution of this work is the move-

It cannot be disguised, that a large portion of the loyal men of Kentucky look upon the State authorities with a very jealous, if not a suspicious feeling. Without any apparent emergency to justify such a procedure, with-out any appearance either formula withappearance either of imminent or even approaching danger, reposing, in fact, under the ægis of the national prot people of Kentucky are startled by a proc-lemation for ten thousand troops, to be raised either by volunteering or by oraft. It the Governor had confined his preclamatory blast to a call for volunteers, the thing would have been haraless enough, out when he announces that he will make a draft for his demand, the people of the Com-mon wealth are justly roused, and they de-mand, and are determined to know, some-thing of this extraordinary proceeding. The mystical drapery of the whole affair is not alculated to allay the disquiet of the public There can be no better testimony to the fact

that the people do not feel that any great ap-proaching calamity is at hand, nor that they realize that the Commonwealth is in peril, than is found in the hollowness of the public response to the Governor's demand for vol-unteers. There is, in fact, no volunteering in any part of the State that indicates any feelng of peril on the part of the people. Not only this, but the slowness of enlistments under the Governor's call actually form-

ed a subject of exultation and of mockery to the Press, which thus taunted His Excellency: We are inclined to the opinion, from what we hear from every quarter, that Governor Bramlette's militia have earned the title of "Reserved Troops." They are so reserved in their military manners, that we never hear of any of their military deeds. They do not even handle "corn-stalks."

We will give one other name. A member of the "class" in question, who regularly contributes letters on "KENTUCKY Portrics" to the columns of the Cincinnati Gazette, which styles him "OUR KENTUCK'Y CONTRIBU TOR," thus "raised the hue and cry" against enlistments under the Governor's call: There are two movements going on in Kentucky, looking to the raising of troops. The

eads generally, with ttle or no success; the other is being pushed forward by some of the Provost Marshals, with great success. Wolford has announced while great success. Wolford has announced his determination to have a free vote in Keutucky this fall, or a fight. He did this in a copperhead convention at Louisville, and was loudly applauded by that body. Some of its members since the meeting have announced the state of the nounced that a free vote is what the co heads are determined to have. They boidly say that the polls shall be open to all, or there will be a fight. Gov. Bramlette had tendered the President 10,000 six months' troops, and they had been accepted. He tried to raise them by volunteering, but failed. Just moon the heels of that copperhead convention, which tickled him with a recommendation for Vice-President, he authorizes a man (Wolford) who had been dismissed from the United States service, to raise a regiment of those troop The copperhead organ, the Louisville Journal applauds the act of the Governor, and says wolford is the man to place over the 10,000 men, and urges as one of his qualifications for that position, that he is in favor of a free vote in Kentucky, i. e. of rebels voting. Another cop erhead journal, which also favors a free vote. in noticing the act of Governor Bramlette bold assertion that he would meet the bayonets which would attempt to prevent a free election with bayonets, remarks that the ap-pointment by Wolford is a significant one. It s a significant one, and Union men would do is a significant one, and Union men would do well to ponder and act on its significance. Governor Bramiette knows that the six months' men he can raise will be mustered into the United States service. He also knows that Wolford cannot and will not be mustered in as colonel of a regiment. He also knows that Union men will not volunteer under Wolford, and the his regiment. men will not volunteer under Wolford, and that his regiment will be composed of cop-perheads. But the Governor is authorized by a State law to raise State troops, and had \$5, 000,000 appropriated to subsist and pay those troops. Wolford will try to raise a regiment. They can be used under the pretence of clear ing the State of guerillas, and be ready to re-sist the United States authorities if they un ford will not be allowed to go into th

Mercy on us! We cannot help fancying that some preachers can pray worse than others can curse. It is, we presume, in vain to think of asking the Lord what he thought of the representations his good shepherd of souls made to him about the black sheep An dy Johnson. If the pious shepherd thinks proper now to make Andy a bell-wetner of dertake to enforce the State law which for-bids rebels voting. This, then, is the signifi-cance of Wolford's commission to raise troops. Wolford will not be allowed. his flock, he can say in his next prayer that he was mistaken in 1855 and beg the Lord not to remain deceived by what, in the holy and raging fervors of his soul, he stated at that United States service. He can go into the State service. Now, coupling this with his assertion to meet bayonets with bayonets at the November election in favor of a full vote, it does look very much like he was getting teady under the conviction of the service time. The Parson will make it all right in Where is Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas ting ready under the commission of Go Where on earth can he be? Only a few Bramlette for that work. What does Gover nor Bramlette mean by giving a man antifority to raise troops, when he knows that that man cannot be mustered into the United States service, if those troops are to be used as United months ago we heard of hardly anything else t was all Gantt, Gantt, Gantt. Ordi narily some things are portly, but then everything was Gantt Gantt was the Republican Statestroops. If the Governor is a conserva-tive, he is not such a fool as not to know what he is about. The Governor well knows also, that Wolford has made terri-ble threats. He also knows that the cop-perhead party indorse those threats; and he further knows that Wolford is brave, daring, and resh enough to attempt to avertoast, the Radical hero, the Abolition champion, the Jacobin exemplar and model. Gant was feted and flattered wherever he went among his Eastern admirers, Gantt was invited to public assemblages, Gantt made laring, and rash enough to attempt to carry speeches, and Gantt's speeches passed into out those threats, if he could get his party to back him by volunteering. Thus we had preparations being made right under the nose of the Federal authorities, for a resistance to a State law and those who would enforce that rint, and went fluttering upon the black and white wings of the radical newspapers all over But now, strange as the phenomenon ma State law. Have our people forgotten Buck-ner and his State Guard, when they so calmly look upon this movement? Does it mean any good to the Union cause to place Colonel Wol-ford at the head of Kentucky troops? Union men you have not time to loce in this matter. oe, we hear no more of Gantt. He seems to have vanished, disappeared, evaporated, like a drop of ether or ammonia or sal volatile. He may be a part of the mist above our heads o men, you have no time to lose in this matter.
These things require explanation. In such of the puddle beneath our feet. He is as forgotten as the forest leaves of the last century times as these such acts, controlled by such men, portend nothing but harm to Union men. But, sgain, Gov. Bramlette has no authority to draft troops for the United States service, be they six months' or six years' troops. He is authorized to draft troops for Stateservice, and the money is appropriated for their years and seniment. bunch of exploded crackers, or "the man Ob, what a lesson, what a solemn and im ressive lesson, what a deep and sad and outhing and mighty lesson, is here for has declared his intention to draft 10,000 six months' troops. Again, the Northwestern States, which offered troops, tendered them for three months only. Pennsylvania is preparing her State militia for three months'. those misguided beings who may be tempted to seek fame by apostatizing into abolitionism! BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the Bar racks yesterday were fifty-one convalescents nonths' troops from New Jersey and Mary-and, but our Governor wants six months' roops. But a service of six months would rom various points, three deserters from Lextroops. But a service of six months would include the month of November, in the first part of which occurs the election at which the copperheads declare they will have a free election or a fight. These things look free election or a fight. ngton, three from Detroit, and eight from ndianapolis. The transfers were ten deserters to Nashville, and fifty-nine stragglers to various points. A large number of Government blankets have been received in a partly very suspicious, so suspicious that Union men have no confidence in this raising of damaged condition from the wreck of the bese troops under such leaders, with such demilding recently destroyed by the extensive leared intentions. There will be trouble in Kentucky if these troops are raised and headed by Col. Wolford. Let Gov. Bramlette exfire on Main street; \$9,000 worth have already

cops, when all other States are raising three

men were not received, even after the men had been mustered into the United States ser-vice for six months by a Colonel of the militia. nt the Government, if we mistake not see not want these six months' troops now oes not want these six months' troops now.

ig raising in Kentucky twice 10 000
nre years' troops, and it is getting them,
io, in a rush. At one point—Camp Nelson ment of the day into two parts. The first part is downright nonsense. We accordingly the recruiss number about 100 per day, and ill they come. The fever for volunteering The second part, though quite as seaseles shift they come. The letter for volunteering, among the negroes is fast approaching its height. Many under the age and many over the age are seeking to enlist, while those between the ages are coming in a continual stream. The negro women and negro giris. ting the weaker sex in rebeldom, re speak to or turn in their dances tho will not go "fight mit Sigel." If this möve-ment continues to spread and despen (and it has every appearance of so doing), in a month from this time the Government will ave more than 10,000 volunteers from tate for three years or during the war. For now wants the six months' troops teadered by Gov. Bramlette, and we believe that it will revoke the Governor's authority to raise them, especially when it sees what officers he is putting over them. Gov. Bramlette will then have to raise them as State troops. If he attempts to do so we do not believe that the Union men of the State will submit to it. They want no State troops headed by such copperhead officers as Wolford. People of Kenucky, you will do well to ponder these times according things seriously. Look to your own firesides and the peace of your State.

Further specification is unnecessary. have given "names" enough. The Press, and the Kentucky Contributor to the Gazette, are fair representatives of their "class;" nay, they are in this particular fair representas of their entire faction. The Kentucky abolitionists as a body discouraged enlist ments under the Governor's call. They all acted in the spirit of the Press and of the Kentucky Contributor to the Gazette. In short, they all jained in the "hue and cry" against the call.

Our duty is done. We have answered the demand the Press makes of Governor Bramlette. We have pointed out the men to whom the Governor refers. The Press says, that, if his charges are true. THEY OUGHT AT ONCE TO BE ARRESTED OR DRIVEN FROM THE STATE." We have shown that his charges are true. Our duty, as we have said, s done. We now give way to General Bur idge, trusting that the General will do instice in the spirit of mercy, especially "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb"-the lamb, we mean, that has got shorn by going after wool.

An association exists in the South west, and probably has its ramifications elsewhere, called "Defenders of the Monrae Dictrine." In New Orleans its members have been engaged in recruiting for the Mexican army; and for this infringement of our neutrality laws several were arrested, among them Lieut. Col. James Dugan, of the Mexican army, formerly captain in the 14th Illinois. Captain Grosvener, his Assistant Adjutant General, Major Selby, and Quartermaster Maury, of the 1st Mexican volunteer regiment. At the quarters of Col. Dugan the following documents were found: HEADQUARTERS, RECRUITING RENDEZ

IST REGIMENT MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS, NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1864 —To all whom tuese presents may come, greeting: Know you that Frank familton Coupland, having been duly examined and faund qualified, I, James Dugan, by authority vested in me by his Excelency Juan N. Cortinas, Governor of the State of Temaulipas, republic of Mexico, for and in behalf of the people of Mexico, do commission Frank Hamilton Coupland to park exercise. on Coupland to rank captain rank Han st regiment Mexican volunt He is therefore carefully to discharge the uties of said office by performing all things hereunto belonging; and he is to obey all

such orders and directions as he shall receive from time to time from his commanding offi-In testimony whereof I have hereunto s y hand and caused the great seal of State e affixed.

Lieut Col. Mexican Army. Dene at the city of New Ocleans, Loui

this — day of — in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six NEW ORLEANS, -Do you solemnly swear that you will neve breathe a word of the conversation that occurs between us in this interview? And, further, that you will never speak, write, or print anything that would indict, or cause to be indicted, any person that is going to Mexico in this expedition. So help you God

So help you God. It is said that over one hundred recruis had been obtained, many of whom were deserters On arriving at Matamoras, they were to be furnished transpertation to join the army of Cortinas. After the discovery of this recruiting rendezvous, General Bowen, Provost Marshal of New Oceans, received information that forty persons had taken passage on a steamer from Brownsville to join Cortinas. The vessel was detained and the parties arrested. The cargo was searched, but nothing of a contraband character was found, and the passengers were liberated, as no case could be made out to justify their detention.

The amnesty of President Lincoln and the cath under which returned rebels are alowed to remain among us do not restore their citizenship of the State of Kentucky, if disability had attached to them under the law of Kentucky, of March 11, 1862. That law definitely enacts that any citizen who from the time it went into effect, which was April 10, 1862, thirty days after the passage, shall enter the civil or military service of the so-called Confederate States or the Provisional Government of Kentucky, or who, having previously been in such service, shall continue in arms or give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a itizen nor again become a citizen except by the permission of the Legislature by special or general statute. No one who suffers under this disability can exercise any constitutional or legal right of citizenship, such as running for office or voting at elections, without negativing the expatriation on oath, or, in other words, swearing that he has not been in the rebel service in any capacity, directly or indirectly, or given voluntary aid and assistance to the rebellion and it aiders and abettors since the 10th April, 1862. The amnesty of the President may restore rights in the United States courts to those who accept pardon under it, but no one who has forfeited his citizenship of Kentucky can be restored to such citizenship except by enactment of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth. The amnesty of the President relieves the returned rebel or rebel aider and abettor from the interference of the Federal forces so long as he conducts himself as a peaceful and loyal citizen; but the civil rights which he voluntarily cast away, and the citienship which he repudiated and forfeited by reason or misprison of treason, can never be estored to him except through the grace of

the executive and legislative powers of the State. The British Army and Navy Gazette dited by Russell, formerly correspondent the London Times, says the sinking of the Alabama has proved the superiority of the Dahl gren gun over the Blakely, with which the ebel craft was armed; thinks that the con duct of the Deerhound involves grave considerations, which require inquiry and satisfac tory explanation; and censures the proposition of Admiral Anson to present Semmes with aword, as likely to increase the bitterness of the American people toward the English. The London Telegraph, a paper which has ever been friendly to the Union, is still more severe against the sword presentation scheme It says there is nothing heroic in Semmes whose business has been "to pounce down apon the unarmed and defenceless traders of the North, and to make himself scarce when any of their heavy war ships hove in sight." The collection of guineas for Semmes by British officers is simply mischievous and meddlesome, and, says the Telegraph, should be neither displeased nor surprised to hear that they had received, in their capacity as servants of the public, an official rap upon the knuckles for their pains. We wish halfpay commanders and Admirals had some business of their own to mind, and would let other people's alone.'

men; and let him also explain why Col. Wolford power to raise a regi-A correspondent asks whether we have ment if these troops are going into the United States service. Let him also explain why it was that troops raised by undoubted Union 'any faith in the restoration of the Union, Yes faith, and we have.

GUERILLAS IN MEADE COUNTY-A MURDHR-OUS ATTACK-THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, Capt. Ashcraft, of the 26th Kentucky voluneer infantry, with a small detachment of his regiment, numbering twenty men, on the 10 h instant, was bushwhacked by a party of guerillas in Meade county, about eight miles outh of Brandenburg. The guerillas were oncealed in the woods, fifty yards from the road. They permitted the advance-guard to pass them unmolested, but, when the main body came up, they fired a murderous volley into the exposed ranks with telling effect. Lieutenant Samuel Jones, of the 12th Kentucky infantry. who accompanied the expedition, was instantly killed, and Capt. Ashcraft, and privates Davis and Cannon, were severely wounded. The injuries of the latter are sun osed to be morial. Twelve horses were killed and wounded by the discharge of firearms; the others, being fresh animals, never efore under fire, became terribly frightened and wholly unmanageable. In spite of the efforts of the riders to control them, they made a hasty stampede from the scane of disaster As soon as the guerilla band had accomplished their fiendish purpose, they mounted their horses and fled from the locality. It is presumed that they feared a superior Federal force might be sent against them, overpower and visit the summary punishment upon them that they so richly deserved. The body of Lieutenant Jones and the wounded men were emoved by their friends to Brandenburg. The balance of the party, with the exception of private Crouch, who is still missing, ar rived at the town during the night. The death of Lieutenant Jones is much to be regretted. He was a young, daring, and fearless officer. He had returned a short time before from the command of General Schofield, with whom he had served with distinquished bravery in the East Tennessee and Georgia campaigns. He was attacked with a violent fever, and returned to Kentucky to ecruit his weakened system. He had not ully recovered from the attack when he volinteered to accompany Captain Ashcraft's cout and render such assistance in his power to exterminate the guerilla bands from his native county. He was one of the victims of the murderous assault. He fell like brave men love to fall - in the service of his country. He tell, not by the hands of a brave foe warring for a cause and a principle, but by the dastardly shot of the assassin-the sneaking bushwhacker, who is too cowardly to fight in open ecuflict. Let our cavalry scour Meade couny, hunt down the cowardly foe, and fearfully enge the murder of so young and daring an officer. It is useless to disguise the fact that Kentucky swarms with guerilla bands. The counties bordering on the Ohio river are those chosen for the more extensive operations of the guerilla hordes. The peculiarity of the country, affording them such admirable rereats when hotly pursued, is thought to be the chief reason why the Ohio border is made the theatre of their operations. We require larger force of cavalry in that section. The itizens should serve as guides for our scouting parties. The disloyal portion are generally advised as to the secret haunts and tha novements of the guerilla gangs. Force the advance of our scouts-and we feel confient that our operations will be marked with greater success. The evil is a desperate one, ad we will have to resort to desperate means erush it out. We understand that a force mple thoroughly to purge the border of the utlaw bands will soon be sent into Meade nd Owen counties. This will prove joyous news indeed to the peace and order-loving itizens of our State.

GUERILLA ATTACK ON A PAYMASTER-COOL ESS OF A LIEUTENANT-THE SAFE AND MON-Saven -On Wednesday last, says the Nashville Union of yesterday, Major Hale, who is paying the troops stationed between Nashville and Murfreesboro, was attacked by gang of half a dozen guerillas, and made a arrew escape from capture. He had been to Lavergae, and paid the troops there, and was on his way to stockade No. 2, six miles from Lieutenant, whose name we are unable to learn, and two or three men. Before arriving at the stockade, he sent the men forward to reconncitre, feeling that such a precaution was necessary. Suddenly some half a dozen querillas made a dash on his ambulance, when he seized the safe-key, and took out all the large bills, and fled with them to the bushes, The Lieutenant took a Henry rifls with him and fled also. The horses attached to the ambulance immediately took fright, and had gone but a few rods, when the safe fell out on the ground, when the marauders dismounted. one of them exclaiming: "Here is what we

They at once threw down their guns, and were about helping themselves to the money, when the Lieutenant, who, with the Paymas ter, was secreted in some bushes near by, fired. and wounded one of the men. A comrade immediately went to his assistance, when a second shot brought him to the ground a orpse. The others then fled without securing any booty. The horses attached to the amb lance were soon after caught, and the safe taken to Nashville without loss. The same band stole several horses in the vicinity, and captured a planter named Anderson, who lives near Lavergne, took his watch, money, orse, and clothing, giving him in return for the latter an old, dilapidated suit worn by one of the men, and then released him. They were, however, soon afterwards so nearly vertaken that they were compelled to abandon their stolen horses. - In the dead guerilla, Mr. Hale recognized a man who was at Lavergne in the morning, trying to get a pass to-

"ESTERPRISE."-Under the head of "Enerprise," the Democrat of yesterday morning, in referring to our statement in regard to our delay in not publishing the order of Gen. Ewing regulating trade in his district, says our excuse is a lame one, and, to quote the language, "Perhaps he can make some verant people believe that he knew of the order before he saw it in our columns." If we had any desire to attempt to convince verdant people of the fact, we think that the local ompound of the Democrat would be our first onvert. We repeat that we were aware of the existence of the order two days before it appeared in the columns of the Democrat. If our neighbor will take the pains to inquire at Col. Farleigh's headquarters, he will find our assertion true; and he will also find, that, at the time he exhibited such laudable "enterprise" in giving it publicity, it was not then enforced as an order, and that private telegrams from Gen. Ewing forbade its publication. Our enterprise does not exceed our respect for military orders and our courtesy to

REBEL PRISONERS.—Sixty rebel prisoners of war were received at the Military Prison in this city yesterday evening from Lexington. The hundred rebels being confined within the walls. General Burbridge has ordered that an additionat detail of three hundred men be urnished as a guard for the prison. This is rendered necessary by the large number of men now confined there.

GUERILLAS TO BE TRIED .- Moses Wermer, B. Powell, Chas. H. Thomsson, and Chas. Carline, charged with being guerillas, who were recently arrested at Owensborg, and sent to this city and placed in confinement in the Military Prison, were yesterday forwarded to Lexington to be tried by a military Commis-

We are afraid that our remark that the Richmond Whig tells a greater number of inverted truths that, any other paper in the rebel Confederacy will make the rest of the rebel organs jee lous of the Whig.

The Atlanta Gezette says that Johnon's policy toward Sherman is "to draw him there be wants him." We guess that Sherman's policy toward Johnston is to put him where he wants him.

Washington, Wednesday, July 13, M. not been destroyed, and his plate has been transferred to the residence of Mr. Wilson, sterday morning, at an early hour, there some skirmishing for a couple of hours out of Tenallytown and east of the chain thence it extended eastward, and da d by the middle of the forenoon on the the induce of the forenoon of the th street road, where it also continued the same length of time. Following was a pause of some hours. About four ch, however, the rebels displayed a con-able force on the Seventh street front, in

with a note to him by Gen. Breckinridge, while the furniture and other personal effects of Marshal Bonnifan were destroyed. A large

quantity of hay and wood was saved from the

ce commenced retreating at 11 A. M. yes

terday. The residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair

m considerable loss.

At an early hour yesterday morning th

the fortifications at Talleytown to Yorkville, pursued by our cavally to the number of 800. They engaged them throughout the day with verying success. Rockville was in our hands half a dozen times, but reinforcements being tent to the enemy they would occupy it until

or time came again.
Such was the fighting in the vicinity of

Such was the figuring in the vicinity of fockville yesterday, that helither party gained anything worth speaking of. At the time we left, reports were very conflicting, some stat-ing that our forces were failing back, while others stated that our men were driving the

and it will be a matter of surprise if any, not

BALTIMORE, July 14.

When Gen. Franklin was captured he we seated in the car by the side of a Lieu Colonel, when a rebel officer came up and aske the Colonel if he was Franklin. The Colonel and the colonel of the was Franklin.

replied that he was not. The rebel then asked Franklin, who disclosed himself, feeling convinced that he had been pointed out by

provided means for the General to reach the

every probability of regiments defig in pro-per condition to respond to marching orders by Saturday or Monday.

The probability at present appears to be that the backs will yield to the Secretary's views and take the loan of \$50,000,000, paya-

le in instalments as wide apart as possible.
It present it seems most likely that the loan

vould be 7-30 notes non-legal.
At a convention of railroad officers here toay, the rates of freight were increased to

wenty per cent.

The Commercial says the bank committee

The Commercial says the bank committee have adjourned until to-morrow. No result has been reached relative to the loan. Mr. Feesenden proves a strict constructionist, and declares that law is against his either making State banks depositories of Government lunds or accepting payment on account of loans otherwise than in legal tenders.

Bosron, July 14.
The British prize steamer Boston, from Bor-

It is stated on information derived from bushwhackers, now in Piatte county, that Price's rebel army has been disbanded and sent by squads into Missourt. The appear-ance of so many bands of rebels and guerillas

n different parts of the State, gives color to

ew days has come to an end. This demon-tration did not take the form of anything

during the night of after the reconnoissance, which was late he evening of that day, was ordered by i. Wright for the purpose of feeling the night of the enemy. It is moreover con-

twe of their deed on the field.

At day break yesterday the enemy were no orger visible, and so for the present ends what will pass into history as a two days' seige of Washington. It left as mysteriously as it began. The location and distribution of the other forces engaged in the invasion of

Maryland during the seige was unknown to our military authorities. Farther informa-tion on all these points will probably be eli-cited by the pursuit of the enemy, which is now being pressed by the experienced and callant officers of the 24th corps.

galiant omcers of the 24th corps.

From the most careful estimates of our correspondents sent out from the Washington offices, who have been through the whole effair from the first fight on the old Antietam battle around, the fight reconditions.

actic-ground, the following conclusions are sched concerning the rebel strength: The

bel force in the battle on the Monocaer, ua-r Early and Breckinridge, was 12,000; hoston's cavalry 1,500; Gillmore's marau-rs, operating mainly about Baldimore, 300;

ough say 14,000, General Wallace estimates the force he

to be sure of making it large

ST Louis, July 14.

O tons.

New York, July 14.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

rebels fell bask from their position north of the fortifications at Talleytown to Yorkvill.

The cattle, horses, calves, &c , of the

sir's country seat. Skirmishing and managavring continued Skirmishing and mancavring continued ill dark without any material result to either ide. Our line holds its ground in front of enallytown, and has advanced about a mile nee Monday night. In front of Fort Sevena er rebeis succeeded in cutting the road to Balmore in two or three places during the afteroon, but have not yet thrown any force to see ast of it. Trains went out about eight itles last evening, carrying supplies, ammution, and reinforcements to our men in that exction.

night will not exceed from twenty to y wounded. The rebel lose is not known, prisoners state that they have a good y wounded. Over 75 prisoners were un yesterday. Two or three squads, of a dozen each, have been brought in this sing. Both on Monday and Taesday ening a large number of spectators were itnesses of the operations at Fort Stevens, me six miles from the western part of the western part of the The President has been sick both days, and

Lincoln rode out with him yesterday, retary Welles and Senators Wade, Spragus, kinson, and Chandler, with several Repatives, were also present, coolest observers declare that no inhe coolest observers declare that no intry has ever approached our fortifications,
that the largest body at one time on foot,
sisting of dismounted cavalry, was not
re than four or five hundred strong. Beleaving they burned the house of Moutmery Blait. They have gone, as is dered at the War Department, just as we
re about to assume the offensive. The
shry will be glad to learn that Washington

6.

kirmishing has been constantly going on, our troops have acted strictly on the deview until yesterday evening, when the rebarpshooters becoming anneying it was rmined to dislodge them from the front of Stevens. Tals was effectually accomed, amid shous of applause from those witnessed the action. The rebels retired to thaste, leaving at the house of F. P. Silver Springs, 100 wounded, including flicers, and their dead upon the field. reconnoissance was made this morning ing that the rebels disappeared during light from the front of our fortifications, fring a number of buildings they had WASHINGTON, July 13. ing a number of buildings they had

report the rebels crossing the Potoch received by Gen. Halleck from every probability of regiments being in proeays that the retreating rebels pass-h that place about three o'clock this taking the route westward, and car-th them a number of horses, cattle,

BALTIMORE, July 13.

on, which has been suspended annington, which has been suspended rity 48 hours in consequence of the vasion, was resumed this evening, and incipal officers of the Baltimore and alroad state that passenger trains will obably be running between the two New York, July 14.

e Washington Chronicle of Tuesday has count of the operations about Washing-Our cavalry, under Major Frey, stubsted their advance, retreating when flanked by superior numbers. Oad day he fought from three to nine P. M. was driven only five miles. On Monday rebels were kept at bay two or three miles of Tenallytown. The force in our front be President and Secretary of War were entencouraging the troops. About two.

M. the rebels advanced toward Fortrens, five miles from the city. Their reshooters got within thirty or forty yards be fort, when the 25th New York cavalry counted and drove them out of the honses. nounted and drove them out of the houses tecting them. Such houses were then ned as obstructed the range of the guns. her regiments then arrived and drove the els back half a mile. Toward six P. M. rans advanced and drove the rebels a

and a balf. New York, July 14. am of Union refugee teams and orses, &c., returning home. ald's Stono River (South Carolins)

e Herald's Stono River (South Carolins) pondent gives an account of movements our whole front. A bettery had been red on James Island, but, owing to the sed situation, abandoned.

Bould of the most support of the most support of the most support of the most the shore. Those who landed sted of 137 cultisted men, Col. H.M., 52d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Cansam, Capt. Camp. 1st Lieut. J. G. Stevens, Bradford, and E. Evans. captured.

The form of the most support of the most support of the most support of the most support of the first support of the effort, unless the reported occupation of Johnson's the most support of the effort, unless the reported occupation of Johnson's

reported occupation of Johnson's Herald's Philadelphia correspondent ilson's cavalry reached Washing-rday. At the same time horses the North, and in less than three Wilson's beroes were out on a recon-nce. On Monday another reconnois-was made and a superior body of found. After a fight our cavalry fell apon Washington. The enemy didn't

NEW YORK, July 14. from an authentic source that in has arrived at Baltimore, and

tween Washington and Baltimore on Tuesday last is of course unknown, though from the panuity of their schievements their oo-operative detachments must have been small.

The reconnoisance on Tuesday evening in front of Fort Stevens resulted in a smart skinnish with the besieging girty, who were easily driven by the small body of our troops sent out on the secut until darkness put an end to the pursuit. Our troops lost 300 killed, wounded, and missing. They left upward of uinety of their wounded at the house of Mr. Blair and five of their deed on the field.

At daybreak yesterday the enemy were no CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., July 14. ollowing is a copy of a message sent to on Bennett, of the New York Herald: ks for your yesterday's notice. I am r peace; the opposite of anarchy, and restoration of what is valuable to either Would like to see you here. Come afraid of your own thunder.

GEO N. SANDERS.

BALTIMORE, July 14. ton Chronicle of this morning of a visit to the battle-field. f Mr. Long, of the city postwn from Fort Stevens to dislodge ers; as was also the resid ry. About a mise from the fort, a sees placed across he road and used work by the robels. Evidences of the were visible. In a grove on the see of the road from Mr. Biair's research of the road froad from Mr. Biair's research of the road from Mr. Biair's resear and a book—the eighth volume n's works—tacked up by a rebel sol-bich I have brought with me and

cele Abe, you had better be quist e of your administration. We only your town this time just to show we could do; but if you go on in career we will come soon again, ou had better stand from under. WORST REBEL YOU EVER SAW.
18th Virginia Cavalry:

ofoght at Monocaey at thirty thousand, but etter circumstances lead to the conviction that twelve thousand is all there were there. This was nearly double his etr-ngth. The general belief in Baitimore is that in that battle Gen. my first made their appearance ur informant understood from Wallace did all any General could have been expected to do. Potomac consisted of Gen. John-ly's and A. P. Hill's corps, and he it of General Johnson's and Early's near Colesville.

Of this whole number, 14,000, twelve thouand moved from Monocacy to Poolsville, hile the other 2,000 stole horses, impressed ary landers into the service, cut the railroad, arnt houses, destroyed bridges, and laid ege to Washing on. A force of 12,000 or 15 000 came in to reinforce them, but it only got as far as Bladensburg.

The reports from the Army of the Potomac say the rebels have manouvred their troops mes in the country, and now the took the east road from Colesville, I toward Beltsville and the rail-'s corps came toward Washing-

in a manner which seems to augur an attack upon our rear. From last accounts Hill's corps was massing round our left, with the inand the second second washing on the second out sixty prisoners, from whom be I much of their clothing, and the ere compelled to trudge along with Johnston had seven pieces of artil-y informant did not see any with

or.

On Tuesday morning the rebels made a deconstration on the Jerusalem road, apparentfor the purpose of attacking our troops;
at, being confronted by ample force, changed
wit design. · CAIRO, July 14.

An expedition recently sentout from Vicks-burg in the direction of Jackson, Miss, under General Dennis, had an engagement with the enemy under Wise, near Cintion, the particnemy under wise, near Clinton, the partic-lars of which are not given. The general scults, bowever, are furnished. The expedi-on, perhaps 2,500 strong, marched to Jack-non, where it arrived on the 6th, and destrayed to bridge over Pearl river, near Clinton. morning, the pickets of John-Sarly's corp fired into each other hear Colesville. The outer pickers in at Guneson Tursday, and all d to be ready to move at a mo-be. When I came from Fort Stothe bridge over Pearl river, near Clinfon-Wirt Adsm, having received heavy reinforcements, attacked our forces with 3,000 men, flanking them several times and compelling General Dennis to retire to Clinton, where he made a stand, worsted the enemy, and drove him off. There was no pursuit. The skirmish took place three miles from Jackson, and was kept up to Clinton, where the enemy withdrew from the action.

With regard to losses, the report is rather meagre. Our informant places them at 30 killed and wounded in all the skirmishing. Gen. Dennis received a slight flash wann in when I came from fort Ste-oes were moving to the west side road. Generals Breckinridge and at the residence of F. P. Blair, he rebel headquarters. Captured that they were informed on the Washington was only guarded by allitis. They confess to have been nen-they saw the heads of the col-penius and wastern of the Sch eninsula veterans of the 6th eservation of the mansion of to the interference of Ganeral arm, besides receiving several s and the owner. on, and other men of mark, have I that fighting may be expected in the direction

of Jackson ere this gets to you. We has bels take French leave suddenly.

New York, July 15. special despatch to the World, dated shington, 14th inst, says the rebel column we continued their retreat toward the u per Potamac fords since the abandoment the rotation for select the administration they held in front of Washington and some of their forces are reported as having roased into Virginia. It is thought that this dicates that their main army are disposed to aske a stand between Rockville and Pooles ille and either second british. ille, and either accept battle or cover the rossing of their vast quantities of supplies bile our forces are in close pursui weakest point of our lines in large force, t abandoned it on unexpectedly finding eteran troops.

The rebel General Holmes was severely

ounded at the battle of Monocacy last Sat day.
The Herald's special says there are probably night no rebels in Maryland. This morng their rear guard was at Rockville, and afficient time has elapsed since to enable em to safely recross the Potomac. Our cops have doubtless reached the ferry by is time, and may be in season to intercep e enemy while crossing; but of this nothing rebels. Some officers whom we conversed
with expressed the belief that the rebels
would occupy the same position at nightfall
which they did on Tuesday night.

Preparations are being made to drive the
rebels from their position before Washington,
directly has matter of many largers.

The first intimation the rebels received of the presence of veteran troops was given them on Tuesday evening by a charge of part of the 6 h corps at dark. Their wagon trains were started back in great baste, citizens reporting drivers as lashing teams and making every effort to get out of the way of the retreating prisoners, remain north of the Potomac. A rebel Captain was captured yesterday while leading a charge. About twenty privates and non-commissioned officers were also cap-

columns. Their badly wounded were left at the houses along the line of retreat.

Many of their dead were abandoned on the field. From facts in our possession there is no doubt that their casualties greatly exceeded ours. There is little doubt if the enemy had at acked our defences previous to Monday night they would have been taken with comarative ease.
The Tribune's Washington special details

The Tribune's Washington special details information received in Washington concerning the invasion, from which it appears that Gen. Halleck, on the 5th, received an intercepted letter from a rebel Colonel, saying that Ewell's corps, with Hampton's cavalry, making over 50,000, was ordered to march on Harper's Ferry. "Washington, left almost destinte of men, and defended by only a few militia, it is thought our force is ample to take the city, although our orders read Harper's Ferry. My own belief is that we will go more directly to Washington.' convinced that he had been pointed out by one of the passengers. In a few minutes a gentleman came in and told Franklin that he must consider himself his prisoner. The Ganeral was then put into a carriage and taken to Reitertown where they stopped for the night. The General feigned sickness and sleep and waited until his guards were asleep. He then made the best of his way as near as he could in the direction of the city for three quarters of an hour, when, being nearly broken down by fatigue he crept under, a thick Ferry. My own belief is that we will go more directly to Washington,'
Washington was to be attacked on Sunday night, but the attack was delayed till Monday, when Barly received such information ken down by fatigue he crept under, a thick wood, and remained the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing rebels scouting for him. About sunset, being nearly tamished, he ventured out, and shortly after met some men who proved to be friends, one of whom took him to his house and finally provided means for the Georgal to reach the

as to make him abandon the attemp', causing great dissatistaction among the subordinate efficers and men, who believed everything The Times's Washington special says that

while military men estimated the rebel force at 30 000, a Union scout avowed to Secretary Several regiments are under orders to leave for Washington. Business begins to assume a very lively aspect. Recruiting is going on with much briskness and there is at present anton that be had slept the night before in Longstreet's camp, and that his forces were encamped near Manassas Junc'ion.

The Weshington Star of yesterday says our pursuing forces were in Montgomery county, Maryland, near Fulton Cross-roads. The rebels were crossing the Potomac with their main force opposite Poolesville.

Washington, July 14.
Details received last night announce Sherpan's army within six miles of Atlanta.
Up to 10 o'cleck this morning, it is not ansertained whether the rebels had recrossed the Potemic. It is thought they had sent over ost of their plunder.
An extrassys, information which has accu-

mulated strengthens the conclusion that the rubel force was 35 000 strong. They entered Maryland with 34 pieces of cannon; many of their troops were dismounted cavalry. Gen. Gilmore was this forenoon thrown from his horse at the head of the troops now following the rebels, and severely injured in the ankle Emery has temporarily taken his place.
It is reported that the rebels yesterday were crossing their main forces at Seneca. Their advance was this morning moving along the The British prize steamer Boston, from Ber-runds for Wilmington, North Carolins, which was captured on the 8th inst. off the latter point by the United States steamer Jackson, arrived here this morning. She is a double decked side-wheel wooden steamer of about

roads in Loudon, leading in the direction of College Gap. Canoonading was heard in the neighborhood of Seneca early this morning.

Our cavalry have been harassing and annoying the rebels near. No definite result of the operation has yet been received other than the terrupher of prisances, have been easy. that a number of prisoners have been cap-tured. There is nothing known here of the cocupation of Petersburg by Graut, nor have we sny intelligence as to the intentions of Gen. Sheridan. Naw York, July 15.

the statements.

FORTRESS MONROA, July 11.

The steaming Navy left Cherry Stone yesterday noon for this place, and was due here at 8 o'clock the same day. She has not been The latest news from Sherman is as follows: Chattarooga, July 11th—The rebels builted the railroad and common bridge across the Chattahcochie river yesteday.

Sherman crossed above and below the bridges, and effected a secure lodgment on the south bank. heard from up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is suspected that she has been captured, swamped, or disabled. boston, July 14.

During yesterday 2000 volunteers went into camp at Readsville, and it is believed that the number will reach 5000 during the week. As

here is no lack of arms und equipments, this orce will speedily be ready for service. Our communications are in a favorable condition. The latest news from Petersburg is to Wednesday morning, when heavy skir-Washington, July 14.

The military demonstration on the outkirts of the National Capital within the last

mishing was going on.
Official despatchas from rebel prisoners reports the repulse of the F-d-ral forces near Charleston, with the loss of 600 men, and like an attack on the city except in front of fort Stevens, where some skirmishing dis-cioned the presence of a hostile force on Mon-iay and Tuesday last. The number of the confirms the capture of two rebel Generals, but states that the rebel picket lines have been re-established.

The Federals hastily fell back. The meniters and gunboats were in Stono firing on the rebel lines heavily.

A large fire is now raging in Brooklyn in emy's force at this point or at any other was nemy storce at this point or at any other was derly unknown to our military authorities, at it has been subsequently developed that at its lecality it never much, if at all, exceeded 30 or 600 men.

We have received information to this effect om officers who have traced the marks of se encampment of the basicgers since their recention, during the pright.

the new stores on Freeman street, between State and Jorellemon streets. Care, July 15. on the 10th and Vicksburg on the 12th and Memphis on the 14th, arrived this evening. The Magenta made the trip from New Ocleans to Memphis in two days and seventeen hours. A number of discharged furloughed soldiers came upon her. There is little news of importance from New Orleans. The steamer Evening Star left for New York on the morning of the 9th with the ength of the enemy. 15-18 moreover con-med by the testimony of persons who have me into the city since the seige was raised, me slight demonstrations were made by eenemy at two other points on our north-stern front. But the number engaged in em or the dash made on the raitroad be-cen Washington and Baltimore on Taesday it is of course unknown, though from the York on the morning of the 9th with the mails and 1,194 bales of cotton and \$115,000

gold. The Picayune, which suspended for a time, has resumed publication. Its publishers au-nounce their intention to support the Govern-ment of the United States, steadily advocating ment of the United States, steadily advocating all measures necessary to re-establish its authority in all parts of the country.

Coston is nearly at a stand-still, notwith-standing the liberal receipts. Ordinary \$1,10; good ordinary \$1.31. Some inquiry for sugar and molasses, but little offering and at very high prices. Western produce firm and steady. Flour \$9,50 superfine; \$11@\$11,35 choice superfine.

The Vicksburg Herald of the 12th says, in regard to the late expedition to Jackson, that our forces moved from Black River on the morning of the 3d, in command of General norning of the 3d, in command of General Junis, General Slocum joined the expedi-ion at Chempion Hills.

The whole force of the enemy numbered

less than three thousand. We did not encounter any considerable force until the 5th, when they were found strongly posted on the east bank of the creek, three miles this side of Jackson. A flanking force, under Col. Coats, of the 11th Illinois, soon compelled them to about the president of the creek the control of the c andon the position. Our forces occupied ackson that night, and, on the following day, as our troops were leaving the town, the citi-zens elimbed to the top of the Etate-house and signalled the rebel cavalry, which were drawn up in line of battle north of the town, for which move they were summarily shot. The enemy fiercely attacked our advance in strong ree, but they were driven back.
Next morning our rear guard were again saulted near Clinton, but the rebels were essulted near Clinton, but the rebels were gain repulsed, and the ground strewn with

their dead and wounded. Our entire loss is less than one hundred killed, and fifty wounded and and captured. Forty prisoners and some cotton were brought in. New York, July 15.

A special to the Post says it seems to be enerally conceded that the greater part of the chel force crossed to the Virginia side yesterally by Nelson's and Edwards's Fords. Our cross occupied Pottsville lest night.

The National Invillement understands that Major Spencer of the rebel forces lately de-

The National Intelligencer understands that a Major Spencer of the robel forces lately demonstrating against Washington embraced the opportunity before they decamped of addressing to one of our citizens, who is a relative of Spencer, a letter, in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potomac with 8,000 men for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle, and other supplies, and that having accomplished their purpose, they were on the march back to Virginia. Only a small pertian of these forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were collecting booty for transportation acress the

achington, while their conachington, while their conachington, while their concolor achington, while their conachington, achington acress the
achington acress the powers's Hill, and that region.

The rebel cavalry left here some days since,
and has fully accompilished its object. The
command met with little opposition other
than that coming from some guerillas, whom
they effectually wiped out.
They captured a rebel Quartermaster, and
encamped for two days just outside of Suffolk without molestation. They returned
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they effectually wiped out.
They espured a rebel Quartermaster, and
encamped for two days just outside of Suffolk without molestation.

scrition of Grant's troops have been sent up ork river, and were landing at Waite buse, and thinks that other portions are le t Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Gloucester The Examiner also says Gen. Grant must soon make a movement of some kind, owing to certain circumstances to which it need not

The steamboat fire this morning was the most dissistrous one that has occurred for several years. The E. F. Dix. was valued at \$50,and insured for \$20,500, in St. Louis offi-The Cherokee, was valued at \$40,000, and offices. She arrived from the O aio river Thursday with an associed cargo, the ster persion of which was lost. The Welcome was valued at \$75,000, and insured for \$35,000. She had eights out of government stores on board for Fort Randell and ten hun-deed and fifty tons of private freight, all of which is probably a total loss.

The Glesgow was valued at \$80,000, and was insured in St. Louis and Cincinnati offices for \$41,000. She was undergoing re-pairs, and had no freight on board. The Sunine was valued at \$65,000, and was insured about \$40,000. Three hundred bales of for about \$40,000. for about \$40,000. Three nundred bales of bemp, several hundred eacks of corn, and a lot of miscellaneous freight, which had been discharged from her on Wednesday and were still lying on the levee, were also burned. The Northerner, which belonged to the Northern Line of packets, was valued at \$40,000,

ern Line of packets, was valued at \$40,000, and was uninsured.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as the military authorities received several despatches last week stating that a number of boat burners were in the city. Two men were arrested on suspicion and will have a hearing before the Provost Marshal.

The total loss cannot fall short of half a million. Charred remains of a man, supposed io be the porter, was found in the hold of the Cherokee.

he Cherokee.

A despatch from Macon to headquarters ere says that Huntsville, Randolph county, was robbed this morning by guerillas. \$75,000 to \$100,000 was stolen, and one citizen

Gen. Curtis telegraphs from Fort Leaven-

worth that our forces under Col. Ford over oak the gang of guerillas last night at Camden, Ray county, and routed them, killing fifteen, and capturing a large number of arms and ten kegs of powder. WASHINGTON, July 15.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

An arrival from City Point to-day reports that there has been considerable skirmishing during several days past along our lines. The rebels yesterday morning fixed upon the steamers George Weems and United States, from a field battery near Wilson's Landing. The former had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the latter. Gen. Sheridan has gone on another raid. Up to noon to-day the military authorities here have had no information other than that re have had no information other than that our forces are still in pursuit of the rebels on The Atlanta Aappeal of the 4th of July just received here says:

We are not without hope that reinforcements may yet come to our aid and give our

army strength to enable us to drive back nyader of our soil.

the invader of our soil.

The Trans-Mississippi army is now lying idie, with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to the side of the river where its services are so much needed.

New York, July 15, P. M.

A lot of wool arrived from Chili in the Hamburg brigs Calzar and Helen, and was left on the upper end of the pier, to be taken into the warehouse occupied by Jackson & Woodruß, at the foot of Joraleman street, Brooklyn, and caught fire from some unexpected cause, and the flames, spreading with unusual se, and the flames, spreading with unusual pidity along the pier, soon reacted the ware-use. This building is 100 feet long by 60 et deep, and was filled with imported goods every description, and, in a short time, the sliding was in flames. The pier in front was thickly studded with vessels discharging their goods. The rigging caught fire, enve oping the vessels in vast sheets of flame are was upwards of \$249,000 worth of salt-re in the building, which kept exploding, ling bricks, pieces of wood, iron, & , in all directions, giving the neighborhood of the fire the appearance of a battle-field.

for the appearance of a battle-field.

So strong was the force of these explosions that a number of firemen standing on the pier were hurled in the water. The windows in Atlantic Court, Montague, and other streets almost a mile off, were broken into feagurette. The window, in the form hard of the street of the window, in the form hard of the window in the window nents. The windows in the ferry-house of Wall street, New York, were shivered in o atems, and all along South street these ex-plosions kept on for over two hours, when there being nothing more to explose the fire-men could approach the ruins and pour water opon them. The warehouse was divided into a free store renewaterouse was divided into a free store and a bonded watehouse. In the southern part were stored large quantities of molasses, sugar, hides, wool, gin, nitrate of soda, and general merchandise. Part of the sugar and molasses was owned by Messrs. Noche & Rene and Coff. & Son and was related as

roo, and Coffe & Son, and was valued at 15 000. In the free store was stored a large mantity of guano, owned by the Peruvian There were also storeed there gum, hides, wool, and a quantity of milinery goods and other merchandse, and pitrate of soda. Both stores was valued at \$21 000. The building was owned by Woodruff & Robinson, and was destroyed. It was valued at \$150,000, A large quantity of hides, wool, and stares lying outside the building, were also batly

damaged; also, the adjoining lumber yard of Ross & Son. The total loss is estimated at NEW YORK, Suly 15. The New York Commercial has the followlowing: Governor Carey, of Maine, has telegraphed to President Lincoln to send two
gunboats immediately to Costine and Eastport, as there is a raid anticipated from New
Prubswick on the frontier. The President,
it is understood, promptly compiled with the

Governor's request, and telegraphed to New
York to have the vessels despatched immediately.

Lackawanna, Pa., July 15.
The train with eight hundred and fifty
The train with eight hundred and fifty LACKAWANNA, PA., July 15.
The train with eight hundred and fifty rebel prisoners on their way to Camp Elmira, collided with the Pennsylvania Coal Company's train between here and Shopola this P. M., killing and wounding a large number, reported over one hundred. The Philadelohia Railroad Company has made arrangements for running trains over their road to-merraw. running trains over their road to-morrow. BALTIMORE, July 15. Guapoweer bridge is not yet repaired. Foot ieges have been constructed around the

nt portion, so that passengers can cross to trains beyond. The bridge is more seriusly damaged than at first reported.

There are reports to-day of cavalry near thatity, but they are believed to be incorrect. cavalry have made a thorough examina on of the country in this vicinity, but could not find an armed enemy any where. It is supposed that some of our citizen scouts sent from Baltimore were taken by the country people for rebels, and hence the re-

WASHINGTON, July 15. It is not positively known whether all the to be not posturely known whether all the rebels have crossed the Potomac, reports being conflicting. It is certain, however, that small parties of them have entered Viginia, and are travelling with their plunder on the vari-ous roads leading through Loudon county toward Snicker's and Ashby's Gans. A large force of our troops is in pursuit. It reported that Breckinridge and staff were Leesburg Wednesday morning superintendng the movements of the enemy.

A number of their stragglers have been

cked up by our troops. NEW YORK, July 16. The Herald's correspondent gives an accupt of the late raid, as follows: Near Point of Rocks, Va, July 13, 4 A. M. Da Monday, the 11th, Lieut Chambers's 31 Pennsylvania artillery, with 130 men, crossed the Jemes at a point below Dutch Gap and bove General Foster's pontoon bridges.

actors General Foster's pontson orderes, for the purpose of attacking the rebels stationed in some mills, barns, and houses, situated on the place known as Cox's farm.

The force having landed at the designated spot below Dutch Gap from the steamer Stepoing Stones, remained there until early daylight vesterday morning, at which time the commanding Lieutenant determined to

make the attack.

The command proceeded quietly up the road in two columns, and stealthily entered upon the attack. The enemy was found in stong force in barns, mills, and houses of the strong force in carns, mais, and nouses of the form. They consisted of 300 troops, com-manded by Lieut. G. W. Herrington, of South Carolina, who was captured. When our forces advanced within 15 yards of the buildings, the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry, the enemy opened a brisk are of indeaeuty, resulting in no injury.

When discovery was made that the place could not be taken by a regular attack, Lieut. Chambers ordered a charge, he leading it most gallantly. The charge resulted in the

nost gallantly. The charge resulted in the capture of one Lieutenant, a Sergeant (bally wounded), one Corporal, and eleven privates. The command was accompanied by a firing The command was accompanied by a firing arry, which, upon arriving at the building, moked out the rebels, compelling them to tive battle on open ground. In the engage, ent which immediately followed the rebels affered severely in killed and wounded. Our

writing of these forces appeared in front of Nashington, while their comrades were colciting booty for transportation acress the otomac.

A Chambersburg despatch states that Imports its believed, was wounded in the first part of the property of the prope

safely without loss or serious damage of any kind. The raid developed the fact that the greatest possible destitution prevails in Saffolk and throughout all the surrounding country. Corn, for instance, is held at \$300 per bol, and all other necessaries of life in proportion.

The expedition brought in seventy horses and mules, quite a number of negroes, and two rebel officers. They also capture i a Sar-geant and two enlisted men of the signal orp'. The World's special says the advices from the Worker Potomas confirm the reported re-treat of the rebels into Virginia. Our artil-lery shelled the rebels' rear last evening, and some stragglers were taken, but it was im-possible to intercept the main body. They had when at Wilson's farm 570 prisoners

out regard to the modve, the law must nexerably treat both as crime.

As said by the Supreme Court in an opinion
delivered by Chief Justice Marshall: "The
government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of law and
not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws farnish
no remedy for the violation of a least right. no remedy for the violation of a legal right

* Is it to be contended that heads of of department commits an illegal act, under color of his office, it cannot be pretended that his office exempts him from being compelled to obey the judgment of the law." So, also, it any executive officer, even the highest, commits crime under color of his office, under the pretextof assumed patriotic duty, it cannot be pretended that his office exempts him from the

a those sworn to its support, the ordinary ordinate laws cannot be expected to re the needful moral support from the great body of the people. THE PRESIDENT .- Every judge and expoundicon and intervention.

Southompton, July 6 — Information from cond authority leads to the belief that the i the law, every preacher of the gospel, ry man and woman, should not only read memorize Dr. Hal coe's second letter to but memorize Dr. Halloce's second letter to the College of Physicians and Sargeons. It should be the universal standard of thought,

taken at Monocacy.

The Tribune's Washington special says it is estimated that the rebels secured 19,000 head opposite me Louisville post-office. Price 255.

of cattle and horses, besides droves of shea MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864. and hogs, which they got across the Potoma while threatening Washington. Brief as wathe combat before Washington, it was bloody. Our friend R. R. Bolling will act a ur agent hereafter at Frankfort, Ky. His reeir killed and wounded must have bee The small and wasted brigades of the eipt for subscriptions or advertisements will the corps made sad havor among them.
The Heraid's correspondent says that Admi al Lee, of the James river squadron, happen to North Carolina Sound on an explor-

with the army as observers.

the Old Capitol.

BALTIMORE, July 16

essels may have encountered the Florida.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ion from "unreasonable searches or seizures,

not for war is a modern weak invention of

erally in little danger. It is in time of public danger, in time of civil war, that men's pas-

guarantees of the Constitution were made.

public was ordained-that is, a government of

law, and liberty securing covernment of law

To make it so and keep it so resort was had to

believed, would receive, the nation's unstitued reverence and love. All knew the necessity of this. All knew that where law ceases tyranny begins; that there can be no life for liberty but in the unceasing supremacy of the law. But it was also shown, by the practical

men who framed the government, that mere feelings of affection, mere sense of duty, were not always sufficient to keep men in obedi-ence to any written law, however sacred

and important. It was not deemei suf-

ficient by precept and example to teach that the Constitution should always be viewed as the American holy of ho-

viewed as the American holy of ho-lies, as the consecrated depository, the only saleguard of the nation's liberty; it was there-

effectually insured by a solemn oath to be taken by all officials, Federal and State. There

being one officer, who from the vast extent of his power, his poculiar liability to be influ-erced by bad passions and sinister personal

inducement, was the object of peculiary jealous dread, an official oath was required of him
of especial emphasis. The President was re
quired solemnly to swear: "I will to the best
of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the
Constitution of the United States."

This comprehensive on the dunter no grazion

This comprehensive oath admits no evasion.

rmits no mental reservation, allows not

and better days of the Republic the imputa-tion of a wilful violation of this oath would have been deemed as a charge of want of per-

sonal honor and veracity, as a recreancy to the highest duty of patriotism. That mu's conscience is not a thing to be admired, who will take the oath to obtain power and then

who takes the cath with a mental reservation

the power to destroy the Constitution

the right to break it whenever he should

of the fight to break to whenever he stands deem it "indispensable" to use non-granted power, substituting his own wistom and dis-cretion for those of the nation as to what are

or are not indispensable; who takes the oath at d then substitutes his own arbitrary will in

licu of law and Constitution; or, who takes the oath and then in betrayal of his grea-trust, substitutes a military despatism for our

for the purpose of preserving it, having no

pressible basis in fact or morality, can only serve to justify the worst suspicion as to the real motive of those resorting to such pretext as even an extenuation, much less a justification of their great crime in the violation of their official oaths. There is but the one only profess of preserving the Chestistian that is

mode of preserving the Constitution—that is obedience. All other modes, whatever the

simulated pretext, are mere treachery. No officer is, or ever should be trusted, in a gov-

ernment of constitutional liberty, with dis-cretion to disobey the Constitution. When

usurps such discretion, he usurps discrene usurps such discretion, he usurps discre-tion to perpetrate the basest moral treason that an officer can commit. If the perpetration be by suppressing civil authority through the instrumentality of military force, than he is guilty of actual treason, within both the

letter and spirit of the definition of treason

as given in the Constitution. Officers canno

out regard to the motive, the law must inex-

egal penalty of his crime. Otherwise our

sporeme law has no inviolable sanctity with

on expressly for their government.

rnment "will certainly cease to dese

igh appellation." It can be no govern t of law when officials are allowed a dis

ion to violate with impunity that great teme law which was ordained by the na-

ordered that its support should be more

The main object was "to secure the bless

sions are aroused, and under their infl

respected by us.

KENTUCKY INVADED-THE FORCE 10,000-SUCENBE SAID TO BE IN COMMAND.—The wild tour. Two representatives of Napoleon rumors of Kentucky invasion, that have been The Tribune's special says more vessels are be sent after the Florida. egitating the people of our State for the past en days are beginning to shape themselves ession sympathiza Several prominent secession sympathizers eve been arrested at Bladensburg and seat nto facts and assume a definite form. A large Confiderate army, the largest estimate of Baltimore, July 16
Vessels which have arrived at Fortress Monwe report heavy firing on the 13th of July off
lewebral Bearings, northward from the main
sed—20 guns by the sound—24 miles west.
The light ship on the 14th was spoken by
ne U.S. steamer Ticonderoga, which reportit the above. It is surmised that some of our which is 10,000 men, has crossed the border nd now occupies Kentucky soil. Arrival: from the eastern part of the State confirm this news. The wildest excitement prevails, and he roads leading to Lexington are lined with efugees and their plunder. The rebel force d the above. It is surmised that some of ou entered Pound Gap some three days ago, and has advanced as far as Martinsdale. The greatest activity prevails in military circles, SANCTITY OF THE CONSTITUTION-NO. 1. and we earnestly hope that the invaders may BY S. S. NICHOLAS.
"Give me liberty or give me death;"—the nobe prevented from penetrating far into the le sentiment which inaugurated the Ameri-in Revolution, was also the controlling prin-ple whilst inaugurating our nationality un-er the safeguard of the Federal Constitution. State, Gen. Buckner is said to be in command of the rebel force, but this is generally discredited, for he was in Louisiana only a der the safeguard of the Federal Constitution. Hence, the great care to prevent consolidation as the death doom of liberty.

Hence, the reservation "to the States or the propie of all power not delegated;" and the refusal to delegate any not deemed indispensable for national purposes, leaving much the larger amount of all governmental powers with the separate States, including its control of all domestic relations, the control of few weeks ago. A letter dated June 20th, written from Clinton, in that State, to the Atlanta Confederacy, said there was positive information at that point that Major-General Buckner had arrived across the Atchafalaya river with a portion of his staff, and that the emainder would soon follow him. The Lextrol of all domestic relations, the control of their elections, and the control of their militia ington Observer says, that, after Morgan's late raid, it was stated by officers connected through the appointment of militia officers. Hence, the subdivision of the power granted smoog three separate bodies of magistracy, Leither of which was to exercise any power

ment, and had left Western Virginia several given to the others—one to make, another to adjudicate, and the third to execute the law. Hence, the guarantee that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall crimes, except in cases of impeachment, snail be by jury; also the guarantee of the sacred privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, of the right to bear arms, of the right to petition, of the right of free conscience, free speech, free press, and free ballot, with the right of exemptions of the right of exemptions of the right of exemptions. eral, in command of a large expedition, had eladed the vigilance of the Federal commanders, and was then in Arkansas, marching on Little Rock. Taking these stateing on Litt'e Rock. Taking these state-ments together, it is not reasonable to sup-in the midst of wolves and tygers. Lord and from any other arrest or seizure but by and from any other arrest or seizure but by "warrant issued upon probable cause, sup-peried by oath particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized;" and also, the guarantee to each State of a "Republican form of government" Hence also the guarantee of exemption to pose that he could have returned and organized an expedition for the invasion of Ken- pychouse young man, if master had not aptucky from Virginia in the intervening time. | plied to Apias Korkus, who lives with the every citizen against trial or punishment by any military tribunal, "except in cas aris-ing in the land or naval forces, or in the mili-tia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger;" also the guarantee that he interrupt Sherman's communications is so | years culd (God bless us!) and a congeror; but obvious that we are very apt to imagine if he be, sure I am he don't deal with the the rebels will undertake it. But those who devil, otherwise he wouldn't have fought out have been entrusted with the defence of our Mr. Clinker, as he did, in spite of stone walls, State must be fully advised of all rebel move- iron bolts, and double locks, that flew open at should not be "deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," and ments, and we are satisfied that they feel hat his "private property shall not be taken or public use without just compensation."

any raid which may be made into Kentucky.

The temptations to reach, if possible, the

Hence also were prohibited all titles of no-bility, all bills of attainder, all ex post facty laws, all excessive bail, and all cruel punishrebels, Hence also the Constitution proclaims itself to be the 'supreme law of the land.' This declared supremacy is without exception or limitation. It was intended for all time and under all circumstances. The calumny of its having been intended for time of peace and The New York Commercial Adverser publishes copious accounts from all parts of the Union in reference to agricultural prosnects, and from their showing it says this year's crops will be amply sufficient to meet the enemies of civil liberty to excuse usurpation or abuse of power. By its own plain showing, it was made for observance more especially in time of war and public danger. In time of peace civil liberty is generally in time of the control of the the wants of the army and the people, and fill, to a certain extent, any foreign demand that may be made upon us. Owing to the increased amount of foreign labor and capital turned into agricultural channels, and the large barvests realized, our exports of grain they are most prone to tyrannical persecution. It was to restrain those passions, to prevent such persecutions in such junctures, that the since the 1st of September have been much less than that of the previous few years. Only 147,109 bushels, of corn, for instance, have been shipped against 5,013,875 for last year. ings of liberty to themselves and their posteri-ty." This object is not merely proclaimed in the preamble, but is legible in the whole scope of the Constitution. To that end a free re-But if we are to believe our European agricultural journals, fresh demands will be made upon us this year for breadstuffs. A long drouth and severe changes in the weather have impaired the cereals in England, while was deemed the only government worth having. All things were subordinated to that main idea, that this desire. There can be no such government unless the law be supreme. prices have risen in France from fears of the wheat crop. The Mark Lane Express says: "The re-establishment of the blockade of the Baltic ports by the Danes, if it takes place, the then comparatively new device or experi-ment of a written constitution, defining the powers of the governors and the rights of the governed. This it was hoped and believed will not be without its effect mon the wheat trade. As the issue of the deliberations of the Conference become more dubious (since would preserve the law in constant supremacy, at all times and under all circumstances. As the organizer, if not the very creator, of our nationality, the Constitution would have peculiar claims to popular reverence and affection. As the great law of the nation's own what America can afford to do for us."

nant because the British Government will not come to the rescue of Edward A. Pollard, the Richmond Editor, who was captured on the blockade runner Greyhound under the British flag and is now in Fort Warren. The Dispatch will not be so sensitive in relation to the recent act of the yacht Deerhound, but in reference to Pollard's case it thinks that this is the most disgraceful period of British history, when "a Yankee pirate might go into a private bouse in Liverpool and walk off with any Confederate whom he may happen to find there, and Earl Russell will not dare to complain," and in its torrent of invective it declares that "the British flag, even upon the high seas, affords no protection against Yankees." The Dispatch is so blinded by passion that it cannot see the difference between "a private house in Liverpool" and a smuggling vessel, or a legally trading ship and a blockade runner. The Greyhound when it attempted to run the blockade forfeited the protection of

the flag it carried. NEW YORK, July 17. Advices from Sherman's army state that biee of our strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochie, strongly entrenched in the chattahoochie, strongly entrenched in the rebels abandoned works. It is rumored that the rebel General Maury

The rebels have fallen back to the onter criffications of Atlanta, within three miles if the city. The works are very strong, with 0 000 mllitia on them. The rebels are moving all their supplies to Augusta, fearing a ank movement and captu Another report says Johnson has fallen ack to Cedar Buffs, eight miles from At-

anta, thus virtually yielding that stronghold. The Times's correspondent in front of Petersburg, writing on the 14th, says: The arrangement made between the 5th corps and the enemy in its front to stop skirmi while doing picket duty gives great relief to the men on both sides, who are enabled to walk leisurely about. The enemy are constantly

making new works and strengthening old ones. Deserters are continually coming in. Senator Wilkiuson, Chandler, and Sprague There was great joy inside of the rebal lines, perhaps at the Maryland raid. They are greatly mistaken if they expect Grant to reease his death grasp on the throat of the re-Despatches from Butler's headquarters say

that the rebels continue to fire on our trans-ports from moving rifle batteries. Our gua-boats follow the battery and shell it; otherwise all is quiet.
The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says that about 1,100 Union prissners are ally evpected from Texas in exchange under the new cartel. They were captured a year and a half ago, at Galveston and Brashear City. WASHINGTON, July 17.

Moseby's guerillas made their appearance, about one hundred strong, on Friday morn-ing, near the head of Washington Old Mill as given in the opinitution. Officers cannot have a discretion to commit treason, any more than citizens can be allowed a discretion to commit murder. Whatever the motive for either crime, it cannot afford even an extenuating sanction in the eyes of the law. Withce, six miles from Alexandria. After, six miles from Alexandria.

The Journal says, that, with the above exeption, the guerillas were never more quiethan they have been during the past ten days.

The provisions of the act of Congress fixing actions and regulations. pertain rates and regulations for preventing collissions on the water are to take effect in he Navy on the 1st of September next, and preliminary orders have been issued by the Navy Department. They have already been adopted for the Marine service of the Quarermasters department, and a failure to com ply with them on the part of the master of a ransport, if owned by the United States, will subject him to dismissal, and if the vessel is chartered it will subject him to a fine of one days' charter for every offence.

> The steamship America, from Southampton be 6th, arrived this morning.
>
> Disraeli moved a want of confidence resolution in the House of Commons on the 4th,
>
> Mr. Gladstone denies that England's influnce has been lessened. Mr. King's amendment, that England's polwas for peace, was offered on the 5th.
>
> Mr. Cobden spoke at great length in the de-

NEW YORK, July 17.

Mr. Malmsbury will mave similar resoluions in the House of Lords.

French papers state that the Prussian and Austrian troops in the Duchies have been increased. Prussia intends possessing all the Donish islands, and afterwards attack Copenhagen. The Press says that King Christian has recognilly remembed. bas personally requested Napoleon's protec-

rebel pirate Simmes with his officers and part of the crew have obtained the steams. Rappahennock, and intend to sail at an early date from some French pure. It is stated that

j15 d2&w1.

REBEL DESERTERS AND REBEL PRISONER. Within the last few days, five hundred de serters from the rebel army have been received in the city from General Sharman's front and been permitted to take the oath of amnesty and sent north of the Ohio river, to remain during the war. The heavy receipts of "but erruts" from the front furnishes Capt. Jones with a large amount of business to transact. The Military Prison is crowded with captives and hundreds are daily sent to prisons north f the river. The march of rebel soldiers

rough our city streets is no longer a matter f wonder or surprise. The tramp of the bronze aptives in their dirty homespun suits is far ore common now than the march of Federal oops. Almost every morning from our office window we can see the rebel column moving past. Johnston's army must be naterially weakened. The drains have been creasing. We count our captives not by ngle men, but by battalions, regiments, and brigades. Eight hundred rebel soldiers were orwarded to Camp Douglas yesterday mora-A Portland paper asks whether there

is any habeas corpus in Kentucky. We

haven't seen any lately. It is certain that habeas corpus, if here at all, is not here in that magical force, which, when invoked in behalf of Humphry Clinker in London, so excited the admiration of Mrs. Winifred Jenkins. "Mr. Clinker has been in trouble," wrote that susceptible maiden to her friend at Brambleton-Hall, "but the gates of hell have not been able to prevail with it, when in that city, that Buckner had sgainst him. His virtue is like pour gold, sevbeen ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Depart- en times tried in the fire. He was tuck up for a robbery, and had before Gustass Bushard. the looker of cain. The Squire did all in his knows what mought have happened to this The military expediency of an attempt to ould bailiff, and is, they say, five hundred his command: for ould Scratch has not a competent to meet any emergency and resist | greater enemy upon earth than Mr. Clinker. who is indeed a very powerful laborer in the Lord's vineyard." If "Apias Korkus" still Binegrass region must be very great to the lives with us, he certainly has ceased to be a "congeror," as "stone walls, iron bolts, and double locks" no longer fly "open at his commana." Whether or not he will ever recover his ancient viriue depends very much upon the action of the people at the ballot-box in November.

Mr. Speaker Colfax, on adjourning the House, delivered the following speech: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives the time for adjournment has arrived, and wishing you one and all a happy requion with your ismilles and friends in the charmed cir-cle of your homes; and thanking you for the kind and constant means to the charmed kind and courteous manner in which you have sustained me in the responsible duties of the chair; and hoping and trusting that Providence may so crown the efforts of our heroic defenders in the field that, when we reassemble here next December, we may witness the realization of the prayer of so many millions of your constituents—"God save the American Republic,"—and now, in accordance with the terms of the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, I declare the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress adjusted the first discounted with the confidence of the confidence of the Thirty-eighth Congress adjusted the confidence of the confide urned sine die.
The Washington Republican publishes the

speech with this introduction: Speaker Colfax adjourned the House yesday with the following speech. It parkles

ike a crystal. The speech is well enough, apart from ts structure, which is bungling and even ungrammatical; but, since the Republican challenges the public admiration, we must say we do not see in the speech any.

No. 2 medium \$16.50; No. 1 medium seling at \$20 00;
No. 2 medium \$16.50; No. 3 large \$16.00; No. 3 medium \$16.50; No. 3 large \$16.00; No. 3 medium \$16.50; No. 3 large \$16.00; No. 3 medium \$16.50; No. 3 large \$16.50; No. thing crystalline or sparkling. Reader, do ech, now that the Republican has especially directed our attention to it, appears to us to be remarkable for tameness rather than for brightness or sparklingness. It is at best commonplace. We think the Republican would have acted more wisely if it had let well enough alone. The Republican's compliment to Speaker Colfax has very much the same effect on his oratorical reputation that Mr. Lincoln's compliment to Governor Tod has had on his financial reputation. Strong praise is sometimes even ore damning than faint praise.

We have noticed this little matter because there is in it a lesson worth learning.

The Press of Saturday, in accordance with the premonitory symptoms of the preceeing number, kept up its tirade against Governor Bramlette, though the strain of vituperation appeared to flag a little, which is nore than we can justly say of the commingled strain of nonsense, that was quite as vigorous and fresh as the best or worst of its predecessors. The performance, we need not say, is unworthy of further notice, being too silly to impose upon anybody, even one who both a simpleton and an abolitionist. All the Press has said against Governor Bramlette s merely the expression of a blind malice.

COUGHS AND CCLDS -Those who are sufeing from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy which has relieved ousands, and which is in almost every effectual. 116 d& w1

MARRIED.

n Louisville, Ky., on the morning of the Firsh Street Methodist Church, by sons, Mr. J. H. hessen and Miss Harwen, both of this city. In the Christian Church, on Wednesday evuly 13, by Rev. George G. Mullins, Mr. 18. ELLEY to Miss MARY E. VANSANT. On the 14th of July, 1864, by Rev. Thomas Bot y, Mr. Dooley Mastens, of Meads county, Ky iss Mary M. Brumback, of Spencer county, Ind the 13th instant, by Kev. William Holman, Mr. RT BARBER and Miss MARY A. KING, both of residence of the pastor, by Rev. George G. Mr. Wm. J. Roberts to Miss Many C. Dunn, of the 11th of July, by the Rev. Mr. Spurrier, M. H. BPIN, of Glasgow, to Miss Josie Drane, of Barcounty, Ky.

DIED. At the residence of her father, F. T. McAte consville, on the morning of the 13th of June, keerglana Mary Mooreman, wife of Mr. W 4-oreman, of Big Spring, Ky., in the 20th year o 1/2 A. M., July 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH MAYHEW, in our o'clock P. M., July 14th, Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, 'go 'clock A. M., July 14, John Haggin, infant I Susan E. and the late Wm. T. Haggin, aged art, ten mooths, and twenty-seven days. his city, on the 14th instant, John Grippin, son 8. and dary A. Bergen, aged four years, three C.'s. and mary A. Bergen, aged four years, thre-onthe, and twenty days.
In the evening of the 13th instant, at the resident his father in Jeffersen county Howars Vernos, ungest child of George T. and Mary Vernon, in that with year of his age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, 1 SATURDAY, July 16, 1864. ned gradually during the week. The m y market was very tight. Exchange remains un-hansed. Vonckers and orders on Washington eclined. Tennessee money is briter. We quote gold, tchange &c., as follows:

750@23 75, 1 at \$31 25, 1 at \$35 00, 1 at \$36@36 75, 2 PAR FUNDS. United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes; Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State Five per cent U. S. Notes.

3 dis. 1 dis. M dis. Lo irginia— Wheel'g City 2@3 dis. 90 dis. Bk. of Lou-

Alcoнот. -We quote 76 % cent at \$3 40, and 98 % cent at \$3 48,2 % cent off to the trade.

BUTTER-In good demand. We quote common to good at 24@30. Russway-Prices firmer, and becaway is in day

BARK-The market rules steady at \$13 for cheetnut, ak, wagon, and \$16 for stack measure.

Balz Rope and Cordage—Market remains quiet. hand-made, Manilla rope at 26@27c, bemp rope at d prices advanced to 17@19.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, and prices remain hanged at \$2622 25, the latter being an outside fig-Brooms-Common saleable at \$2 50@3, fancy at \$2 75 BROOMS—Common seconds a 25 2009, Indry at 22 5 \$4 25, and extra Shaker at \$3 7594 \$ dozen. Cherker—There was a fair demand during the week, and prices are advanced to lie for Western Besarve and life for Hamburg. Candles—Market active and prices unchanged, with

es of 13 and 14 oz star at 23/934c, and 17/918c fo allow. Cotton Yarns-In fair demand at advanced prices

Fo quote sales of No. 500 at 80c, No. 600 at 77c, and [o. 700 at 74c.

COTION TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged— We quote at \$1 25. COAL—Advanced. Pittsburg selling at 360 % bushel. COPPRIAGE—The demand for barrels and cooperage is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels at 65c, whiskey at \$1.90, do iron-bound at \$3.90, pork \$1 60, half barrels \$1 40, do iron-bound \$2 00, ham rees \$1 20, ten-gallon kegs \$1 00, do iron-bound H 50, five-gallon 90c, do iron-bound H 10. Barrel poles at \$16619 B 1,000, do staves \$21@22 B 1,009. DRIND FRUTT-Prices dull since our last report, Half Peaches are saleable at 15@17c. Apples are selling at 9%@10c P. fb.

and sales were made at 20@23c % doz.

FLOUR—The market for flour was excited throughcut the week. The decline in gold has unsettled the
market, and the prices are about 50c lower. We quote
extra and 'smilt flour at 9@9 50 % bbl. FEATHERS-There is a good demand, and prices are ment, and had left Western Virginia several weeks previous for his new command. Latters received in this city a few days ago, from efficers on Buckner's staff, state that the Gantian, that wanted to swear his life away for higher at 80c. and granulated, advanced to 34@35c. We quote New Orleans molasses at \$1 15@1 20, and sirups \$1 20@1 40.

and sales were made at 20@23c % doz.

light at higher rates. We quote wheat nominal at \$1 55@1 65 for red, and \$1 65@175 for white Kentucky. The receipts of corn were fair, and prices are firm.
We quote at \$1 15@1 20, for ear and shelled.
The market for oats was fair at 20@30c, with sales from store at \$1.
The market for barley was very quiet, almost noth-

ing doing in it. We quote nominally at \$1 40.31 45 for spring and fall.

Eye is duil. Light sales were made at \$1 35@1 40. Tallow at 14%c.

Gunny Bass—Scarce at 30@32c for new resewed.

GINSENG-Advanced. We quote sales at \$1 45@1 47 HEMP-The demand is light, with very little offer mands higher prices.

HIDES—The market rules steady, with a demand about equal to the offerings. We quote green 8@1 salted at 12@13c, dry salted at 13@30c, dry filmt at 13@
30c, hogskins 40550c each, and shoopskins \$1 50@2 5c.
HAY-There was a fair demand during the week
at our last quotations. We quote at \$20@22 \$3 ton.

the un ply. Sales at 2630c.

Inox and Street - Irou unchanged. We quote pig irou, hot blast at \$7560 per ton. No cold blast in the market. Sheet iron S. C. 13c, C. O. 14c, Juni. ata 15c. Bar iron S. C. 8c, C. C. 954c, Juniata 1156c. weet 13%c, Fencoin 15%c. Horse-shoes 12c, r aces 10c, plough slabs 15%c, plough plates 16%c. Indigo-Sales at \$1 60.

Lime and Cement-Market steady at \$1 50 for lim-

nd \$2 75 B bbl for hydraulic cement. LUMBER-Supply of dry lumber very light, quote as follows:

do do joist and timbers.....

LEAD AND SHOT-Market firm; the stock is light We quote pig lead at 14%, bar lead at 14%. Shot fatent \$4 32@4 50; buckshot \$4 75@4 55.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and steady at the following quotations: Soleleather—Oak 51@52, hemlock at 45c, bridle at 54@70c, harness 44@45e, skirting at 47@48. Calfskins-City \$1 85@200. French \$2 25@3 75 % b Mair-The market is fair, and prices unchanged at

\$1 80 190. Mackenel-Remain unchanged. No . 1 large \$25: at \$20, shorts at \$25, shipstuffs at \$23 08

middlings at \$30@22 50 \$ ton. Name-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of the and upwards as follows: 10d at \$8, 8d at \$8 6d at \$8 50, 4d at \$8 75, 3d at \$9 25, 2d at \$10 25. The reall price being \$7 50 for 10d, and corresponding rates

firm at \$1 45@1 50. Coal and carbon oils advan to on @\$1. Benzoine is selling at 65c, lubricating oils Onto Cake—Unchanged at \$4 50@5 P bbl.

Paovisions.-The transactions were light throughthe week, and, in the absence of sales, prices h SALT-Prices unchanged to 75c. Supply light

Sopa-In good request at 10@10/4c. SOAR-Market advanced with sales at 126124 to , and 14@15c for German soap, for STARCH—Andvanced. We quote steady at 33/263/ LOUISVILLE SHOE MARKET—Shoes are in good deand, and prices are firm. We quote as follows:

TAR-Selling at \$7 20 (gallon kegs) per doze Tinners' Stock.—Tin is very firm at the prices. Sales to-day at the following prices: TIN PLATES.

10. 1X. 1XX. 1XXX. DXX. "DXXX."
DXXX. "IC. (coke)
IC. (reofing)
IX. " Large pig 66c, small pig 70c per fb.

COPPER.
Sheeting, 14 oz, 55@56c, copper pitts 65 per fb. First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 11c per 1b. CHARCOAL SHEET IRON. Nos. 18 to 27 at 12% per lb.

at 27c per B...
Toracce.—There being no chance to ship tobacco Tonacce.—There being no chance to ship tobacco Kast, the markat was not as active as last week. There is now an immense quantity of sold and unsold to-bacco in the market, and it is supposed that the amount of money in it would not fall short of two millions of dollars. The owners of the different warchouses were on that account compelled to request their patrons to surgend their shipments to their reance to ship by rail, and the river is so low and the amboats running are few. This has a depressing act on the market as well as on the prices. Some of heaviest buyers have withdrawn from the market. he daily decline in prices since the opening of th 16 at \$13@13 75, 22 at 1:@14 75, 16 at \$15@15 75, 17 at \$16 25616 75, 16 at \$17617 75, 7 at \$18613 75, 8 at \$19619 75, 10 at \$20620 75, 7 at \$21621 75, 8 at \$22622 75, 8 3 at \$30@30 75, 1 at \$31@31 75, 2 at \$32@32 75, 3 at

Taugas 25, 1 at \$45 per 100 lbs.

Wixhow Glass-We quote as follows: 8x10 at \$4 50, 10x12 at \$4 80, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x30 at \$5 65, 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65.

WHEREY.—The demand for raw whiskey was moderate throughout the week. Sales were made to-day at \$1.70 @ gallon. There was an scrive demand for

the restrictions on trade in Kentucky. The prices

N. Y. Mills. 4 75 600	Plymouth A 4 4 42/5200	Wamsurta... 4 72 600	Bervick... 4 4 42/5200	Bervick... 4 4 40/5200	Consider... 4 6 25/600	Bervick... 4 4 40/5200	Consider... 4 6 25/600	Bervick... 4 5 60/600	Consider... 4 6 60/600	Chaster Osk... 3 5 600	Consider... 4 6 60/600	Chaster Osk... 3 5 600	Consider... 4 6 60/600	Chaster Osk... 3 5 600	Consider... 4 6 60/600	Chaster Osk... 3 5 600	Consider... 4 6 60/600 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS	Ditto	16-4 81 10600	Newburry-	16-5	1600	Newburry-	16-5	BLESCHED DECLES. Eggs—The market ruled steady during the week Met. sheedk. 44 35 @00	Corset, Bafes......41 @00	Do. Beaman...40 @00	Do. Beaman...40 @00 COLORED DRILLS. BROWN DRILLS.	Beck Biver	00 660	Amoskoag	55
Binov Sillattrio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																									
Ind. Orchard, L. ... 375/200	2	2	2	2																												
W. 42 60	6	2	2	2																												
W. 8. ... 90	2	2	2																													
Salisbury, N., 2010. 4	20																															
E. 2619. 25	6	6	6	2	2																											
Attantic 8. 8. 3	4	6	6	6	1	2																										
Attantic 8. 8. 3	4	6	6	6	1	2																										
Attantic 8. 8. 3	4	6	6	6	1																											
E. 25	25	25	25	25																												
E. 25	25	25	25																													
Attantic 8. 8. 3	4	6	6	6																												
E. 35	25	25	25																													
E. 25	DENIMS. TICKS.																															

Helyeke, brown 623/2000 H. Oakland, brn...55 2000 New Eng. brown 723/2000 Roanske, A. A....44 2000 LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

live stock at the Shelby House during the past week have been fair. The receipts of cattle have been com-mon and second-cate, and all sold as fast as they arriv-ed, so that none remain on sale. Government buyars bought freely.

Sheep and Lombs—In demand at fair prices and the eccipts were heavy.

Hogs—The demand is heavy and the receipts small.

The receipts, sales, and transactions of all kinds of

liver are none in the market at present.

Cattle-Prices of stock cattle 33 to 34 for common and rough, \$6 00 to \$7 25 for fine and extra \$8 100 fise. Sheep and Lambs-\$3 to \$5 % head.

Sneep and Lambs—88 to 80 mead.

Hogs—From \$7 to 810 \$100 gross.

Cows and Calves—820 to 800 \$2 head.

Hoses have arrived freely, and prices have decline
fully 85 per head owing to the heavy discount on cer
tificates; \$135 to \$140 \$2 head. Mules are in request at old prices, and but few were offered; \$135 to \$160 % head. CTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST BEFORT. 574 head.

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Visman to 50c higher in the fore part of the week; toward the close the prices declined the same, and the market closed very dull. The trade was altogether for home consumption, which is small. Sheep are also in good demand and prices are a shade

the supply is not equal to the demand. Sales of Cattle-Choice extrs, 7@7%; first quality & #6%e, fair to good 5@5%c, and common and rough

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. TUESDAY, July 12, 1864.
RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY. Beeves, Cows. Veals, Lambs. Swine. Total, 3,531 161 2,509 11,134 18,363 37,133

PRICE OF BELF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WERE.
The following are the quotations # B upon the estimatee net wight of meat-seiler sinking offst. That
is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 3 cwt., at 10c a
poune, amounts to 80: Prize, or Extra Holiday Beef... The next very best on sale to-day.
That generally rated first quality.
Medium or good, fair quality.
That of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen, and

year, and with 3.579 head, at market one year ago.
THE OFENING ON PEDICIPAL DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, July II.—The market opens this morning
with a little over 3.760 head of bullocks in the same
last Monday. There were also will here and at Berhere will probably be enough reported to more or to
make up the week's supply over 5,600 head. With
such as upply, in an excessively her of any day, it is not
surgaining to find all the advance of last week knocked

CLOSING DAY OF THE MARKET. THE SHEEP MARKET.

A Physiological View of Marriage-Conmaining nearly 200 pages and 130 fine Flates and Ma-gravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Solf-Abuse, its Depiorable Consequences upon the Soif-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Flan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A tre of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CHOIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before, june16 dawsm

ser Bilinry Derangement — Jaundles.—The medical profession is not an exactionate—it is founded upon observation and experiment. Its practice procace its science. Among the invaluable compounts which experiments: res area has added to our list of remedies is OSGOOD'S INDIA subject to the list of remedies is OSGOOD'S INDIA SUBJECT AND A SUBJECT OF THE CONTROL OF THE the cure of Janudice and the various form Complaint. It has a deobstruent operation liver—acting like a charm upon this organ, bliver obstructions and puri ying the blood Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF ISAACS & CAMBRIDGE HAS
It is day be a dissolved by mutual consent. The
business of the firm will be sortled by me at the old
stand. No. 310 Fourth street.
July 11, 1864. Copartnership.

Cents per pound.

AGRICULTURAL INVENTIONS. -The following remarks on agricultural implements are taken from the Introductory Report of Patents

Norwich, Conn., June, 1864.

Much attention has been given in this class to machines for sowing wheat, oats, etc., which are attached to the body of the operator, worked by a crank, and distributing the seed broadcast by centrifugal force. Next in number and portance are cultivators, which appear to we assumed almost every conceivable form and style. The most noticeable feature in tall and so constructing the frame that they may readily pass over corn from four to six feet high, and in so arranging and pivoting the shares that they may be readily controlled in their movements, and enable the operator to adapt their movements to the irregularity of the plants in the row. This feature, as might expected, emanates from the West, where he is but little used in the culture of this

Machines for thrashing and cleaning grain have received a large share of attention, and have been rendered so complete that the grain is now thrashed, cleaned, measured, and bagged, and the straw stacked, at one operation.

Improvements have also been made in the machines by which the dust is taken up and conveyed away, and also by which the bands are cut and the sheaves fed into the thrasher. Connected with these is a class of machines of recent origin, by which clover is thrashed, sepa ated from the straw, hulled, and cleaned, at

made in a large number of miscellaneous implements connected with agriculture, such as manure distributors, fruit-gatherers, cow-milkers, field-rollers, cattle and sheep racks, farm and fruit ladders, egg-hatching machines, and machines for manufacturing cigars and tobacco in an is varieties, potsto diggers, straw and vegetable cutters, store gatherers, bog-cutters for smoothing rough meadow land and a lapt ing it to the use of the mower, boxes and baskets for packing and conveying fruit to m rk t, etc., etc. Indeed throughout this entire class there appears to be an increased activity in the effort to substitute labor-saving machinery for manual labor, and, judging from appearances, with most beneficial results.

The number of harvesting machines manufactured during the year, as learned from reli-

able sources, is upward of 40,000, while the numbers in process of manufacture, required for the harvest of 1864, is estimated at over

JOBS FOR LEISURE HOURS-Which may performed without interfering at ail with acid; put the bright blade of a knife or any bright steel surface in the liquid for twenty-four hours, and if the pickle contains copper thine, planting, and other field labor, if they t will be found upon the steel blade, as the it had been coated by the galvan c process.
All pickles greened in brass or export kettles show this result. The green color comes from verdigris, which is a deadly poison; the Pruring fruit trees is too often greatly neg-lected. Let this be attended to when it is too w t to plough or plant, or to make fences. For such work one teeds a small, sharp axe, a saw, and a good knife. A large pocket-knife will subserve a good purpose; but, in the absence of a good knife, I take an old file quantity usually taken with pickles does no: of an kill, but it produces disease. Why are they colored only to plea e the eye, and make them represent green cucumbers. A poisonous pickle may be eaten upon a full stomach, it never should be upon an empty one. They should never be allowed among and get a good bleeksmith to make a pruning-knife—which be will do f r ten cents—with the blade shaped like the blade of a grainickle or a grass-hook. If the blade be four or long enough. Pruning saws, which are fastended on the end of a fork handle or pole, and
used by the operator while standing on the
ground, are sometimes preferable to any other

At the last siting of the Paris Academy of
Sciences, a paper by M. Loir was sent in by
the Minister of the Luterior, in which the author endeavored to show that a quantity of
Gen. Franklin. The receis
attacked the train at Magnolia. They went
through most of
Gen. Franklin. They went through most of electricity was produced in large factories,

rosin and tallow, of equal parts, me ted to-gether in a small kettle, and applied with a Collect sandust, chip manure, and scrap Collect sawdust, chip manure, and scraping of yards, and spr ad them around fruit trees, for the purpose of keeping the soil losse and promping the healthy growth of young trees. With a broad hoe scrape the bodies of fruit trees, and if the bark is already smooth tie a rag on the end of a stick, for a large swab, and apply thin soft-soap to the bodies and limbs, for six or eight feet

tree has been pruned, cover the wounds with

bove the ground.

In localities where the borer is accustomed to work in the yellow locust, shave off and scrape off all the outside or dead bark, for six the trees with pitch and tallow, applied with a whitewash brush. If the pitch and tallow whitewash brush. If the pitch and tallow e heated too hot, it will spoil the brush by burning the hair .- Ohio Farmer.

The Washington Intelligencer announce The Washington intermediate that the Commissioner of Agriculture has re-cently received a very superior lot of black and white osts from Stockholm, Sweden, which will be distributed among the farmers in quart packages, up n application to the Department. Our Minister at Japan, Mr. Pruya, has f.rwarded a choice variety of and seeds with foreign countries has done much to develop the resources of our soil and climate, and recent experiments reported to the Department have demonstrated the adaptability of the North to the production of many articles which it was heretofore supposed could only be cultivated in the South

most earnestly protest against any material reduction at this period of our organized and uniformed militia force, especially when ample supplies of troops can be furnished to inquiry in a late Rural in regard to building an ice house, brought to mind the fact of how few avail themselves of the greatest of all luxuries in hot weather, which is ice. I will now give you a plan of my ice house, from which any one can build wao can use a saw and

hammer.

It has been built about ten years, and is all sound yet, with the exception of boards on the insice, which will want to be replaced once in about five or six years. The size is eight by ten outside, six feet high. I took two-inch plank twelve inches wide, for sills and plates, halved together at the co-ners. I used study on the in-ide, and boarded up and do vn outside. The cracks should be covered with hat-Wall-ce evacuated Frederick late yesterday evening and fell back to the Janction, where side. The cracks should be covered with battens, to prevent the air striking the ice.
The rafters should be five or six-inch suff,
boarded on the inside, and the space filled boarded en the inside, and the space filled with either awdust or refuse tan bark. The inside abould be boarded the other way, to within a foot or so of the plates, which a sould be left until the space is filled. I place poles or scanting in the bottom, and cover with slabs, which will afford all the drainage necessary. The door should always be on the north side. The cracks in the north gable end should be left open for the purpose of ventillation. I consider sawdust the best to fill e sides with, but tan bark, turner's chavinge,

ground. At 9 o'clock the enemy attacked our main line with infantry and two or three batteries. They made three distinct charges and were as often compelled to fall back. It is more work to fill an ice-house the first At 11 o'clock it was discovered that a large body of rebels had crossed the Monocacy two miles below and were coming upon our left flark, and it was now left to be impossible to ear than it is ever after that. I like snow e best of anything to pack in—always fi ling e cracks between the cakes as solid the cracks between the cakes as solid as possible. I have taken out snow the last summ r just as fresh as when it was put bold out longer against such superior num-bers, and orders were given to fall back slowly in. The size of this douse may be objected to by some, but mine holds enough for a large family, and also a dairy of twenty cows I As soon as the enemy discovered we were don't believe any dairy man who has had ice retreating, they rushed over the Monocacy

on the lieve any carryman who has had ice ouse one year would be without it for ten imes the cost.

One thing more about the house: It should be thinked up at the bottom, for any c realization of sir through the ice will melt it as fast water poured through it.

Moore's Rural New Yorker.

Tetresung, they rushed over the Monocacy railroad bridge, and succeeded in throwing our line into nuter confusion. Gen. Tyler was taken prisoner nere. Our retreat now became somewhat precipitate for three miles. Toe the monocacy railroad bridge, and succeeded in throwing our line into nuter confusion. Gen. Tyler was taken prisoner nere. Our retreat now became somewhat precipitate for three miles. Toe that a small body of their cavalry continued the pursuit, and even this has now ceased. be tanked up at the bottom, for any c real a-tion of air through the ice will melt it as fast as water poured through it

our lose, but it cannot fall much short of a themsand men, mostly prisoners. In killed and wounded the enemy's loss was no doubt greaver than our own. The lowest estimate I have heard placed on the enemy's force is WHY CATTLE REQUIRE SALT -It has been question d by many agricul ural writer, whether stock actually require salt, either ale or in connection with their food; whether is really one of the necessaries of life or ten bensand. sin ply a luxnry, to be ned or let alone as convenience may require. Prof. Johnston, a Scooch writer, referring to the subject, say: We know why the animal craves s.l., and mitted himself to be drawn into a fight at such a dis dvantage; but it must be remembered that up to the very hour when the fight began why it ul imately falls into disease if sal is for a time wit held. Upward of helf the ma ter of the blood (57 p r cen:) c n of the blood (57 preem) c n. her salt; and as this is pardy distributed by the salt; and the general impression applications of the salt; and the salt; and

The bile also contains soda as a special and ind spensable constituent, and so do all the cattlages of the body. Therefore, if the supply of salt be stinted, neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the be built up again as they naturally And when we con-ider it to be a fac as, among herrible punishments, entail ng cer-tain death, that of feeding culprits on saids-food is said to have prevailed in barbarous imes, we may become partially convinced at least of the necessity of feeding salt to our tock—that it is one of the necessaries as well as one of the luxuries of life for man and beast; and it should be profusely provided a short intervals, in proper places, if it cannot be kept by them continually, so that each and very animal may satisfy the demands of his while our pudding is always well seasoned and alted, our stock are allowed to suffer for want of the same ingredient, which is as truly ne cessary for their food as for ours.

I. W. Sanborn, in Genesee Farmer.

ings afterwards the ears of the men were sa-luted by loud chirruping and fluttering of wings, and from what transpired sabsequently

t was evident that the female bird had severed

of another, who now vigorously contended

mest. For several hours the conflict continued, until the usurper proved the strongest.

The rejected bird shortly afterward returned and hovered about the spot, apparently watching an opportunity of record.

ing an opportunity for revenge. This speed-ily occurred, for in the course of a short tim-the newly inited and the course of a short tim-

pri e of the other birds on their return, at be-bolding the demolition of their dwelling, ap-

peared to be great, and was amusing to oh erve; notwithstanding this disaster, however, they commerced to build a second nest in the

same place, the rejected mate watching their

proceedings with apparent interest. After two days of incessant labor, they again left for a short time, and, taking advantage of their

absence, the disappointed bird again demol-ished their feathery re idence."

fifteen years, in the spring of 1861, purchased

four collars. He has now a flock of eighteen

sheep, worth at least \$200, and \$84 in cash

as the results of that purcha e, and some sub-sequent traffic, on the capital invest d and its

profits He has deduced the value of his

own time, paid his traveling expenses, and allowed \$4 a year for keeping each sheep, and

has realized a net gain of \$230 in three years

It should be known that a small quantity of

rinegar will generally destroy immediately any

and a little salad oil will kill any insect that

Tanner's bark is said to be a good thing for

also a preservative against slugs.

rrounding strawberries when fruiting. It is

GREENED PICKLES -The following is a

in communicating motion to the machinery.

from head to tail it is eight feet two inces in

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 11.

tre of commerce and wealth. It is a consideration of the utmost importance, not only to

ourselves, but to the general public wealth.

We should not by any action of our own
place these great interests in jeopardy by
withdrawing our legitimate military protection. This protection, in case of riot or popular outbreak is especially reposed in our orspanized city regiments.

ganized city regiments.

I entertain grave apprehensions that their withdraws! from the city at a time when the depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the mass of our population might tempt the illy-disposed to avail themselves of what

seems to me a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder. In such event, which in my judgment I regret to say may not be consid-ered improbable, I fear that our excellent and

powerful police would prove inadequate to

In the absence of the military, I therefore

meet any emergency from points where no

danger can be apprehended of the character

above alluded to, and to which the city of New York is so peculiarly exposed.

BALTIMORS, July 11.

The following are the particulars of the battle on Saturday at Monocacy:

Near New Market, on the Retreat, July 9 P. M.-As stated in my last despatch, Gen

t was determined to make a stand.

This morning the rebels entered the city in force. About 8 o'clock Gen. Wallace formed his forces, composed of two brigades, in line of battle along the east bank of the Monocacy view.

or dathe along the east bank of the Monocacy river. A skilmish line, composed of two Ohio regiments, was thrown along the railroad, on the west side of the river, to within half a mile of Frederick.

At 8½ [o'clock the rebels moved down the Western pike and attacked the skirmish line, which fell back slowly before the advancing column, and signed our main

It is impossible to give a true estimate of

It may be wondered why Gen. Wallace per-

o one suspected so large a rebel force in this

Yesterday we had whipped them hand-

Major General Sanford:

ganized city regiments.

NEW YORK, July 11.

n an investment of \$4. The gross income fore he now owns was \$19 last season.

a sheep, and its lamb of the former

he connubisl knot, and enlisted the affect

with the rejected bird for the posse

dering the stores, and stealing all the cattle tion of Frederick; but before they left they sent to the Virginia side all their plunder. People who came from the upper ford re-jort the rebels conveying large numbers of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, stolen from farmers along the river, across into Virginis, Every ford is held by small rebel cavalry forces and sections of batteries. It is estimated that they had already carried off several thousand head of cattle, and from eight to ten toousand valuable horses. The rebels plundered indirectionization and production of the conditions of the co ered indiscriminately, making no disti etween Unionists and Southern sympa-

NEAR PRIERSBURG, July 7.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 10 P. M.

The enemy were discovered erecting a for a front. Our left centre battery of 32-pound

ers, recently placed in position, opened of

them from the line of the 5th corps. This suspended all operations at that point. A day our guns believed forth their thunder and were answered by the rebel cannot

and were answered by the rebel cannon Most of their shots fell short. For a season this destroyed the harmony existing between

Parties who arrived here this afternoon from Rockville, Md., 16 miles north of Wash-

ington, say that early this forenoon a rebe cavalry force four or five hundred strong dash

the two opposing lines.

Hon. John Covode returned yesterday from a visit to the headquarters of General Grant. He had several interviews with him, and reports Grant as being very hopeful and is im-pressed himself with the utmost confidence in regard to his ultimate success. General Grant did not attach much impor-tance to the rebel raid into Maryland, as he

did not believe that Lee would detach any considerable force from the front of the Union lines before Petersburg.

Baltimore, July 11. The rebel cavalry burned the resi

Gov. Bradford this morning only four miles from this city, on the Charleston street road. A squad of rebels came to the house and or-dered out the family, who were only permit-ted to take a few valuables, and then set fire HARRISBURG, July 11.

ily occurred, for in the course of a short time the newly-joined pair left for a brief period. In their absence the defeated sparrow approached the nest, and, placing his back beneath the feathery mass, raised it from i's resting place and sent it to the ground. The sur-HARRISBURG, July 11.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmengton B. R. is still intact this morning. A telegrem from Glennock, on the Northern Central railroad, this morning, states that a body of rebel mounted infantry and cavalry, 1,200 or 1,500 strong, are destroying the road I5 miles scuth of that place, and marching north-

PRILADELPHIA, July 11.

A despatch received feom the conductor of the second train captured, says that Gunpowder Bridge has been destroyed. This information he received from the rebels. After firing the train they started it back, and it went half way over the bridge, where it stopped, causing the bridge to take fire. It is now acceptained that two trains were deis now accertained that two trains were destroyed on the P. W. and B. Railread. The etgineers of both escaped; one of them, how-ever, being first robbed or his money and all his clothess but his shirt and pants. The reman was shot dead. The mail on the early train was taken om the car before the passengers, and di-

rom the car before the passengers, and divided among the captors.

New York, July 11.

We learn from the Merchants' News-Room, that, after burning the vessels on Saturday off Cope Henry, the Florida steered in a north-The 84th regiment leaves the city to-mor-

row for Washington. No further orders have teen issued, and the time for the departure for the other regiments is not fixed. Scretary Fessenden has arrived here, and it is said he will probably negotiate with the banks for a loan of \$75,000,000, which smount is needed for immediate use by the

ensury.
The Herald's New Orleans correspondence, cated July 2d, says a large force of the enemy bad for three days been raiding upon the plantations near Lake St. Joseph, between Vicksburg and Natchez. The plantations were rotbed of their stock and farming implements, and cotton destroyed. Several plantary were taken princepts. capital and simple experiment to detect the copper in greened pickles. It may be conters were taken prisoners. An order has been issued ordering all regisducted thus: Cut a greened pickle into small pieces, and put them into a glass of rain water, adding ten to fourteen drops of sulpuric tered enemies beyond the lines.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 10 P. M. A train from here this morning went as far as Persyvile, and then returned. The 12 o'clock train went only to Wilmington. There were no signs of rebels at the former place. The return of the trains was merely frieg on the rebels at Bush Hill on the Bush river, the river nearest to Baltimore. The second train was about passing over Gunpow-der Bridge, when it backed and was then captured.

Later —Our gunboats drove the rebele off at Bush river, and recaptured one of our en-

PHILARELPHIA, July 11.
The following has been received by H. F.
Tenny, Superintendent of the Baltimore and
Ohio Railroad:
I was conducted.

the passenger packets, capturing watches and money. They unloaded the baggage and set fire to my train, burning three first-class cars, baggage car, and the engine; also one fraight car and the Northern Central engine that were and might be turned to account by means of the straps which generated it by the friction An English paper says: "Dr. R hertson the side track, [Siones] J. R. MUNSHOWER. has now on his farm, at Horfield, a prodigious sow. It is under three years old. Measured

BALTIMORE, July 11-11 A. M. A respectable citizen, residing near Kingsville, reports this morning that a party of fitty rebel cavalry passed his house, making for the railroad. They cut the telegraph on the tumpike as they passed. While passing by the house of Mr. Day, an enthusiastic Union length, and when on its legs its height is three Mayor Gunther to-day sent the following etter to Major-General Sanford: the house of Mr. Day, an enthusiastic Union citizen, residing near Kingsville, they noticed a Union flag flying, and some of them stapped to turn his barn. He made no resistance till they attempted to tear down his flag, when he fired upon the rebels and killed one of them. Mr. Day has not since been seen, and his fate is as yet unknown.

Washingron, July 11. Sin: In these times of general and local perit enlightened self-sior general and local perit enlightened self-interes; is the synonyme of patriotism. The paramount duty of all those in authority, whether civil or military, is to carefully guard the lives and property of the citizens here in New York, the great cen-

Washingron, July 11.
The War Department has issued an order constituting the troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, serving with the Army of the Potomac, the 18th corps, and placing them under command of Major-Gen Butler, who is to command the remainder o the troots in that department, with headquar-ters at Fortress Modroe.

Philadelphia, July 11.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.
The rebels got possession of the wires at Magnolla, fourteen miles from Baitimore, and intercepted a large number of despatches. Among them was one from Scoretary Stanton to Gen. Cadwallader. We have no communication with Washington, and there is the greatet expitement here. he greatest excitement here.
The mansion of Gen. Cadwallader at Magnolia was burned by the rebels this mo

New York, July 11.
The Philadelphia Inquirer's correspondent estimates our loss in the fight at Monocacy at 1,000, mostly captured after we were fishked. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is believed to be fully as large as our entire loss. Col. Thos J. Stanton has been arrested by order of Gen. Dix, at Newark, New Jersey, or denouncing the Government, and brought

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD , July 11, 9 P. M. About two hundred cavalry, under comin Station, eighteen miles south of this point on the P. W. and B. Railroad, and captured the 8.30 A. M. train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it, causing the train to stop. The ck express train from Raltimore also shared the same fate. Conductor Bryson, of be express train, was robbed of his was and money, as was also the conductor of the first train. The rebels fired the trains and the

reight-house at Magnolia, which were con-Passengers are arriving here in every kind Passengers are arriving ners in every and of vehice, and many on horseback.

A battery and a half, nine guns, from the Philadelphia navy-yard arrived here to-day, and one section proceeded to Magnolia, where the rebtls were discovered in force, causing the section to return.

HARRISBURG, July 11.

Headquarters here are no longer in o cation with the authorities at Washington The Department several days ago telegraphed Gen. Couch, vesting him with ample power o meet such a contingency.
It is understood that at least eight bridges bave been destroyed on the Northern Central Railroad between Monckton and Cockeys-

A rebel deserter, representing himself to be a native of Indiana, states that the rebel force invasing the North is very large. There are three brigades of cavalry, and Breckinridge's, Rhodes's, and another division of infantry. Their movements were kept a protound secret from the officers. The general impression is, nowever, that the object was to capture Balti-more and Washington. This deserter belonged to the force which drove Bunter from Lyach ourg, efter which affair large reinforcement crived from Richmond, and marched north

ward. BALTIMORE, July 11. The news from Washington is exciting.
The Star says the skirmishing on the Rockville road, that commenced at an early hour
his forenoon, was continued by the advance
of the robel force to a point about four miles west of Tenailytown. When their progress

west of Tenailytown. When their progress on that road was stopped they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on and around the Seventh street turppike, near Claggett's farm and the residence of F. P. Blair.

Post office continued about the same as during the morning. There has been no goneral engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far show no disposition to do so.

No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between Lowell and the relicit cavalry. and the retel cavelry.

On Sunday afternoon, steamer Elecpark, on her voyage from this port to Ha-ana and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possession of by the privateer Florida. When the Florida was first discovered she was dis-ant about fitten miles to the north, and making for the Electric Spark, gaining rap-When seven or eight miles distant the florida hoisted the English flag, which she sept flying until within 1,200 rards, when

kept flying until within 1,200 yards, when rebel colors were substituted, and a shot fired astern the Electric Spark, closely followed by another across her bows.

The steamer not coming to, the enemy fired a shell, which after striking the water a few feet from the vessel, passed directly over her about midships. The steamer then hove to and was immediately boardedby a party from the Florida, who took possession of her and ordered the captain aboard the privateer with his papers. Personal property was destroyed or taken, but the steamer with all the mails. he track. They are said to be in considerabl The Commercial says the interview be-tween Mr. Fessenden and the representatives of the banks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, held to-day at the American Exchange Bank, has as yet resulted in nothing definite. After a mutual interchange of sentiments the main business of the loan was referred to a committee of twelve officers of the associated banks of New York, the Directors taken, but the steamer with all the mails, or taken, but the steamer with all the mails, contained in 65 bags, were left.

The returned English schooner Lave had been previously boarded by the Florida, and was lear by at the time of capture of Electric Spark; both steamers soon headed for the of the Beston and Philadelphia banks co: ing to abide by the decision of the New York banks.

Mr. Fessenden stated he had no definite ctooner, which hove to until they came and captured the crew and passengers, about orty, and then put on board of her the crew of the Lave, which was bound for this port. policy to announce other than to adapt him-

Lave arrived here last evening. The Electric Spark had a very narrow cape from destruction, being mistaken for transport. Had she not stopped after the ird shot, a broadside from the rebel battery, ich was in readiness for the purpose, would bave destroyed her.

Nashville, July 12.

NASHVILLE, July 12.
The news of the crossing of the Chattahoohie is fully confirmed. The last works
bandoned by the rebels were the strongest
f all. They were five miles long.
The rebels burned all the bridges, including railroad and turnpike bridges, and three Everything is working well. Great num

ers of prisoners are arriving here from the ALBANY, July 12. Gov. Seymour has issued a general order, directing commandants of all regiments of National Guards to hold their commands in readiness for immediate service. Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals are directed to

crais and Brigadier-Generals are directed these that this order is at once promulgated throughout their divisions and brigades. In connection with this order, he also issued an appeal to the people of the State to aid in carrying it out by joining the National Guard, or by such other measures as will give that organization the number required by law. He says unless this is done at once I cannot respond to the call made by the President of the United States. The National Constitu-tion declares that a well-regulated milit a is n cessary to the security of a free State.

If we should we are left to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. The negligence and false economy of which led us to disregard this warning have been fearfully punished. The cost of forming and continuing the National warning have been fearfully punished.
cost of forming and equipping the National
Guard would have been trifling compared
with the amount which New York now pays as its quota of the expense of driving back the armies which now threaten the national capital. Let us be warned by the errors of the past. I implore all citizens to lay aside passion and prejudice, and to units in carrying out a lawful demand by the honor, the interest, the safety, of the entire nation. In many parts of New York this duty has been utterly neglected, and the burtten of answering calls on the militia has been thrown upon a two regions of the Salah bent thrown upon a few sections of the State.

In time of civil war we are perplexed with many questions which are beyond the grasp of any mind. We see them from different stand points and reach conflicting conclusions. It is only ignorance and bigotry that will make these differences of views occasions for controversies and repreach. However we may differ more other coints. differ upon other points, there should be no cor flicts of opinions as to the duties we owe the State and National Governments. I expect all not to allow their passions, their prejudices, and suspicions to increase the danger which overhangs us. Let us cordially unite in massures essential to the preservation and power of the National unity, the peace and good order of society. Foremast among them is the creanization of those liable to military.

must be done at once.

New York, July 12.

The following is the reply of Maj. Gen.
Sanford to the letter of Mayor Gunther: FIRST DIV. N. Y, STATE GUARDS. }
NEW YORK, July 12, 1864.

the organization of those liable to military

duty without respect to creed or political opinions, into local military companies in or-

er to meet the constitutional demand of the seneral Government, secure the enforcement of the laws of the State, and afford security

to the lives and homes of our citizens. This

C. G. Gunther Mayor of the City of New York:
Sie: Although I cannot concur in your definition of patriotism. I fally concar with you in the necessity of retaining an organized and disciplined militia force in our city sufficiently strong to suppress any attempt of the lawless and evil-disposed members of the community to renew the scenes of arson and plunder which dispressed consists. oder which disgraced our city last summer during the absence of the city regiments. In answer to the present call of the President on the Governor of the State only 3,500 men have been detailed from this division as our quota of the 12,000 required, and after this raft is withdrawn I shall retain 12 of the disiplined regiments of the 1st division in the city, ready, willing and abundantly able to put down any demonstration against the peace and good order of the community. I regret, that, after the explation to you yea-

terday in person, you should have deemed it necessary to publish your letter, and I hope, therefore, you will have no objections to tais answer to allay any fears which you may have I am, very respectfully, your ob't sero't, (Signed) C. W. SANFORD,

HAVRE DE GRECE, July 12. HAVRE DE GRECS, July 12.
There is no doubt of the capture of Gen.
Franklin, which is confirmed by Lieut. Col.
Mitchel, inspector in the 9th corps, who was
present at the time, and afterwards escaped.
The rebels have destroyed 450 feet of the
Gunpowder Bridge, including the draw, and 500 were partially destroyed, the string pieces with the cross ties being burned. The repairers expect to finish their work within four days. The construction train which started this morning for Gunpowder Bridge and Magnillo colia returned this evening, the railroad and telegraph men having accomplished their objects. The rebels only destroyed a dozen tele-

New York, June 12.

By order of Gen. Duryes, the 28th and 55th regiments Brooklyn State militis are to be recruited to their full standard within ten days, to answer the call for one-hundred-day

On Monday night orders were received at be mustered at that station to man impromptu tteries in the neighborhood of that city. Admiral Paulding immediately answered the call by sending quite a number from the school-ship North Carolina, and it is presumed that hise drafts will be made on the other Na-

vy-yards for gunners.
Sr. Louis, July 12. Gen. Pile, superintendent of colored troops ouri, has entered the field with a brigade of negro troops.

Gen Ewing will hereafter have charge of negro recruiting in the State. He will procete the work with greater vigor than here-

ofore has been done. Gen. Rosecrans's order is being generally responded to throughout the State. The citzens are organizing for self-defence, and a determination is everywhere manifested to put down bushwhacking and plundering.

New York, July 12.

Another draft of seamen will be made this afternoon from the ship North Carolina and sent by Grand Trunk Raiiroad with all postible despatch to Baltimore, where they will be used in manning imprompts batteries, which have been, and are still being raised for the defence of that city. The draft will be double efence of that city. The draft will be double the size of the previous one, and will be in harge of the executive of the Navy-Yard, Capt. Paulding.

Baltimore, July 12.

We have nothing from Washington but idle reet rumors-no despatches, no papers, no The American has just received informa tion from Frederick that yesterday the rebels were again driven out of that city, and the old flag again waves over it. Yesterday mort log, about 9 o'clock, a division of Cole's morting, about 9 o'clock, a division of Ople's cavalry came dashing in, and a fight took place in the streets between our troops and the small rebel guard of one hundred men left there. A Captain was killed, and the balance of the rebels were driven out, and pursuad in the direction of Monocacy. Tan rebels had demanded a contribution of \$20,000 in creenbacks.

ome 15 cavalrymen near Carroll's Manor, 14

come lo cavalrymen near Carroll's Manor, 14 miles from Baltimore. They inquired of him is he knew anything of the whereabouts of Bradley F. Jahnson's cavalry. He replied that he did not; but shortly after learned that Johnson had crussed the pikest Oerroll's Manor at 9 o'clock, yes

ia greenbacks.

A committee of citizens were appointed to totiate with them for the safety of persons property, and a pledge was finally given t if money was paid no one would be molested, which pledge was kept, and the money paid down. The only property destroyed was the Government stables, which were fired on Sunday. During the time of the rebels was the Government stables, which were fired on Sunday. During the time of the rebels possession their foraging parties went out in to the country to secure horses and cattle, and came in with large droves of cattle, pigs, and sheep, and at times the main streets of Frederick were literally filled with horses and cattle, all of which were driven down to fords and sentences to Virginia. Our informant states that he came to the city by the Ballimore pike and the only rebels he met on the road were and the only rebels he met on the road we

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE,-The following correspondence, which speaks in this vicinity, it may be presumed they bave all gone toward the Potomac. The rebfor itself, was handed to us for publication by els did very slight damage to the Monocacy iron bridge. The conductor of the 9 o'clock Washington train reported that there had Lieut. Governor Jacob: FRANKPORT, KY., June 24, 1864. been no fighting up to the time he left, at a quarter to one o'clock. The telegraph was

out, I learn, at Annapolis Junction. The rebels obtained possession of the road at Bettsville and Biadensburg about 10 o'clock, and, up to the latest advices, still held it, amusing the meetives destroying bridges and tearing up to the track. There are add the proposition of the state of th n. Ky. Will you please designate a day when a mustering officer can be there to muster them as I have promised Captains of companies to netify them when to assemble at Lebanon fo

thorized to raise for six months' service, and equesting a day fixed for their rendez rous and The Adjutant-General was directed some days since to give notice to those recruicing for six months' service that we would not self to the varying requirements of the public situation. He was indisposed to increase the go forward in the organization of these forces

tion, especially as indicating that in the future a much better accord would exist be-tween the Treasury Department and banks than hitherto, and that Mr. Fessenden will-prove an eminently practical Secretary. The present wants of the treasury require a loan of fifty millions, which the Secretary estimonths' service on the 31 day of May within a limited time, in order to forward the pur-poses of the Government and aid in giving the finishing blow to the rebellion, my call was Estued.

The number required would have been rais-

serve him until September.

New York, June 12. New YORK, June 12.
The schooner Howard, from Cape Island, has arrived. She reports that she was captured by the private Fiorida and bonded for \$6000 dollars. Sixty-two persons captured from other vessels were put aboard and land

of captured property, going towards the Potomac. As he had command of the raider:

New YORK, July 12.

from other vessels were put aboard and landed at Cape May.

A large and excited meeting was held at Independence Square to-day to organize military companies, in response to the call of Gov. Curtin. Recruiting is going on briskly. Our forces under Sigel occupied Frederick this morning. Our forces at Harper's Ferry are in communication with Gen. Sullivan at Martinsburg, and will act in conjunction.

There is a rumor here that a portion of the rebels have recrossed the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. A gentleman from Frederick City, now in town, who has been in consultation at headquarters, says he counted the enemy as they passed through Frederick, and they numbered 38,000 infantry, with 140 pieces of artillery. A portion of this force was to have met A. P. Hill at Leetown with reinforcements. This is reliable. reinforcements. This is reliable.

All is quiet on the Northern Central Railroad. There are no rebels on the line, which is being repaired as fast as possible.

Balt more and Washington are still threatened by a large force.

Gov. Bracford, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation calling out the militia. He calls upon the errolled militia of Baltimore to asemble at their various wards at 5 o'clock tomorrow. On their failure to do so, proper means will be taken to enforce their immedate attendance,
Baltimore is reported perfectly quiet,
General Ord, who is in command there, is
making every effort to strengthen the de-

fences of their city.

A special to the Inquirer confirms the capture of General Frankiin. He was last heard from in charge of about 150 rebels at Lewis-town last night. BALTIMORE, July 12. Baltimore, July 12,
Major-General Ord arrived in this city last
evening, and took command of the 8th army
corps, having been assigned to its command,
General Wahace having been relieved. Gen.
Wallace retains the administration of the
Middle Department.

Middle Department.

In consequence of orders received from the commanding General, General Ricketts last night fell back to this city with his force, in order to join the command here.

Gen. Wallace has placed thirty days' promition in the fortification. visions in the fortifications around the city At 11 o'clock to-day the lines between this

vessel, at the time of the parole, on the Gulf, having been North on leave. He was treated with marked kindness while on board the Florida, everything being done to make his stay comfortable and agreeable.

Mr. Gibbs makes several very important treatment in the severe the procedure.

statements in reference to the vessel. She carries a full armamest in front and rifled 68-pounders, 8 inch in broadside mainmast aloft, 12-pounder rifle in pivot, and four small rifles in broadside forward.

In addition to this formidable battery she becomes not meant a fine state of the second In addition to this formination battery sine has one gun not mounted, lying on the starboard of the engine room hatch. Gibbs could not ascertain the calibre, as it was covered with tarpaulins. She has a crew of about 200. They looked dirty, and Morris apologize if he the appearance of the ship and crew. He said

the appearance of the ship and crew. He said they had been very bury for a few days. Her chief engineer is confined to his room on ac-count of injuries received from falling down the hatchway. She is short of an assistant engineer, and it would be difficult to run the Electric Spark, but she may run both vessels over to Bermu-da or Nassau, and leave the prize outside while she goes on with the Florida and prowhile she goes on with the Florida and pro-cures some engineers for her. The Electric Spark steams but seven knots in her present condition, owing to her lying by the head. No doubt Morris will use her as a tender, at least until her 120 tons of coal give out, or may attempt to run her into Wilmington with her cargo.

New York, July 13.

The Herald's correspondent gives this account of the capture of the train about twelve miles from Gunpowder Bridge: Pistol shots were heard, and the train stopped; when the rebels entered, pistols in hand. The passen-gers were robbed of their watches and money, with cocked pistols at their heads, and the cars then set on fire.

Gen. Franklin was a passenger on the first train in citizens clothes; the rebels asked him who he was; he replied, nobody of any ac-count; the guard passed on, but a Baltimore lady told them who he was, when they returned and took him in charge. force was about 250, under Major Harry Gil-The lady prisoners were well treated, and

appeared to be acquainted with many rebels whom they greeted affectionately. The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they es bad no nestation in taking what they wanted from the passengers, such as hats, boots, coats, &c.

McClellan, they thought, was the only one fit to command our srmies. Among the prisoners were quite a number of officers, some of whom succeeded in making their escar

walked to Bush river, nine miles distant.

A steamer has just arrived from Fortress
Monroe, Laving on board Gen. Baldy Smith The Herald's special, dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia, says:

General Sullivan's division has occupied Martinsburg without opposition and restored railroad communication, which is now open thence to Wheeling.

General Howe assumed command at Har-

General Howe assumed command at Har-BALTIMORE, July 13. There is nothing from Washington since the arrival of the early trains yesterday. It may be eafely stated that all the exciting rumors afloat are sensational or mere reports. The reported capture of Annapolis by the rebels is pronounced at headquarters as unfounded.

founded.

General Tyler is safe. There is a well-founded report that General Franklin escaped from his captors on Monday, and that the rebels spent most of the day in trying to find him, but unsuccessfully.

The rebels left 420 wounded in the hospitals at Frederick.
Additional to the New York Herald says the excitement in Baltimore baffles descrip-

tion.

The people finding the inless to the city closed rushed aboard the boats in crowds, abandoning their trunks on the wharf.

New York fulls 13

few past weeks received an important check. Last week they were \$3,500,000 and for the Last week they were \$3 500 000 and for the week ending July 2d, \$4,000,000 and over the week previous, pearly \$6,500 000. The weekly average during the month of May, was about \$5,000,000.

The American telegraph lines are again working directly through to Washington at present they are occupied with official business.

His Excellency, Thos. E. Bramlette: DEAR SIE: At your request I have raised a regiment of six months volunteers—the full number of companies having reported to me, and are in readiness to readezvous at Lebau-

muster—not wishing to assemble them until they can be mustered for immediate service. Yours traly,
[Signed] FRANK WOLFORD.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 25, 1864. Col. Frank Wolford: Your note of yester-day giving notice that the companies were now complete for the regiment you were au-

and that those not mustered nor in eauny were discharged. Your address not then being known notice could not be sent you.

The Secretary of War having authorized the raising of 10,000 troops in Kentucky for six volume of currency unless such a course were inevitable. The Secretary's views were re-garded upon the whole with much satisfac-

mates would, with the ordinary receipts, and the number required would have been raised within thirty days, but for the commencement of the draft immediately following mycall for volunteers.

As volunteers in the six months' service were not exempt from the pending draft there was no incentive to volunteer; but on the contrary, having to take their chances of the draft whether they volunteerd or not re-

contrary, naving to take their chances of the draft whether they volunteered or not, restrained men from volunteering.

To increase the obstacles in the way of raising volunteers, immediately succeeding the contrary the property membels and draft of a county, the provost marshals, and other recruiting agents, were set actively to work to induce all the able-bodied negroes work to induce all the able-bodied negroes in such counties to run away and enlist; thus witbdrawing from the growing crops the labor absolutely required to perfect and so use them. Large farms have thus been wholly notbed of laber; and the crops now go to waste. The negroes have been made to believe that by volunteering, they would not only obtain their own freedom, but would receive four hundred dollars bounty—thirty days furlough, with the privilege of going home and bearing away their families; that they would all reaway their families; that they would all t main in Kentucky, and in the course of six months the war would be over and they free. Thus thousands have already been removed from the fields where the growing crops required their labor to the various camps estab-lished for their reception. This too in excess of what was due from Kentucky. And in South-western Kentucky an officer using gunocats and government transports as aids was actively engaged with negro troops in forcibly taking hundreds of negroes from the fields to his camp: in many instances taking all the his camp; in many instances taking all the hands on large farms, leaving the crops to perish for want of cultivation. Before that course was adopted, agents and recruiting brokers from other States had seduced from their owners about twelve thousand negroes, for which the States had seduced from their owners about twelve thousand negroes, for which the State can obtain no credit, nor the owner a voucher. These have gone to the credit of other States, and to enrich the agents and recruiting brokers angaged in this new mode of stave dealing.

While these real contacted were interposed,

prevening us from obtaining volunters, a class of men over the State, who contributed nothing but professions of extreme loyalty for the defence of the country, and who crawl on their belies to lick the foot of rowse—but being ignorant of the fact that the six months men were being raised by authority from their master—raised the hue and cry against it, and discouraged by all means in their power en-listments for the six months' service. Knowing there were hundreds of the brave and loyal men in Kentucky who would raily to your call more promptly and enthusiasti-cally than to the lead of any man I could se-

At 11 o'clock to day be lines between the sail work as far as Annapolis Junction, showing that the trouble is between there and Washington.

Mashington states that at 1 o'clock to day parties of rebel cavalry appeared on the Washington Branch railroad, and immediately cut the railroad and telegraph communication. They did not get any trains. Considerable skirmishing took place in the neighborhood of Bladensburg.

Acting Master W. P. Gibbs, U. S. N., reported to Admiral Paulding, Brooklyn navy yard yesterday morning, having been captured en board the steamer Electric Spark, Sunday last, by the Florida and paroled by Captain Morris. Gibbs was returning to his vessel, at the time of the parole, on the Gulty. Baving been North on leave. He was tranted to fair of any man I could set ploud enthusiastically than to the lead of any man I could set place for form man I could set place to your canned to be you can man I could set place to you canned the way of success, on the 26 h of May I requested you to raise a regiment. You agreed to do so, and as I expected, have succeeded, despite all the difficulties. The anneuncement that you were any parties of rebel cavalry appeared on the Washington Branch railroad, simultaneously at Baileville and Bladensourg, and immediately cut the railroad and telegraph communication. They did not get any trains. Considerable skirmishing took place in the neighborhood of Bladensburg.

Acting Master W. P. Gibbs, U. S. N., reported to Admiral Paulding, Brooklyn navy yard yesterday morning, having been captured to provide the infamy of their slanderous accusations, the world of the country.

In view of the facts and the condition of the State I have felt constrained by the highest sense of duty to decline of faring six months?

Acting Master W. P. Gibbs was returning to his yes understant to the lead of any man I could set each that at 1 o'clock this merining it was strengthened by the fact that a guntle to delice, and hoping to so so, and as I expected, have succeeded, despite all the diffic

State I have felt constrained by the highest sense of duty to decline offering six months' volunteers for the present, and have caused notices to be given to that effect. The draft in other States satisfies the demand, but in Kentucky it is but the beginning of still higher exercises. er exactions. Our patriotism is equal to the emergency; we blame not our government, but those intrusted with its administration, who pervert its just and sacred powers to unjust or oppressive uses, and will seek the cor-rectives which the Constitution and laws guarantee to the loval citizens. You will forthwith notify your Captains to disband their men—let them look to the growing crops, and as fast as practicable by their

own labor repair the injuries which over-re-cruiting is inflicting upon the people of Ken-Be assured that your self-sacrificing patriotmore than a hundred conflicts and stricker fields in defence of our nationality, will ilneeds in defence of our nationality, will il-lume the pages which trace the history of these dark years of rebellion; and with no act of wrong or injustice upon your part to bend its light, a grateful country will gild the page with the pisudit, "Well done good and faithful servant" of your country.

Your friend, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jane 25, 1864. Governor Bramlette: Yours of this morning n reply to my note of yesterday is at hand.
I regret the existence of the circumstances dered, as it deprives me of my last hope of

doing my bleeding country some little service

in this war against rebellion. Why any sane human being could for a mo-ment have thought that I desired to raise troops for any other purpose than to fight the armed rebels against my country is more than I can divine. My desire has been from the commencement of this rebellion to see the integrity of our giorious Union preserved in all its parts, and the just powers of the government restored over the whole land; and my resilings have undergone no change upon this eelings have undergone no change upon this subject, no matter how much I may depre-cate the policy of the Administration as to h care the poney of the Administration as to ne menner of conducting the war. I desire its prosecution with all possible vigor until the armed rebellion is overthrown and the su-premacy of the law established. In order that the men who have agreed to go with me may understand the causes which prevent their organization into a regrequest permission to publish your co Hoping that your wise and patriotic course

in the general administration of the affairs o our beloved State will preserve her from utter ruin amidst the inte vulsions that surround her, I, sir, with great ulstons to the common control of the control of the

FRANKFORT, KY., July 11, 1864.

Col. Richard T. Jacob:
DEAR SIR: After the inclosed correspond .DMAR SIR: After the inclosed correspondence (copies of which I send) passed between Col. Wolford and myself, and before I could reply to his last, I heard of his arrest. The pretence upon which he was arrested I had not been able to leare, until you informed me on last evening that it was upon the charge of discouraging enlistments. the on last evening that it was upon the charge of discouraging enlistments.

If our country holds a purer and more incorruptible patriot than Col. Frank Wolford be has not been developed.

The arrest of this battle-scarred patriot hero upon such a charge, at the very time he had completed the enlistment of a regiment to serve his country, stamps with eternal in-famy the base wretch who preferred the I have been awaiting to ascertain the cause

The people finding the inless to the city closed rushed aboard the boats in crowds, abandoning their trunks on the wharf.

New York, July 13.

Gen. Sanford eays that the number of troops that will leave the city in a few days will farexceed the quots she was called to funish Owing the progress in recruiting the 56 hand 68th Brooklyn regiments will leave for Washington on Saturday.

A special mail for Washington was sent from the post-office here this evening by the revenue cutter Wyandotte.

It appears that our imports, which have been swaiting to ascertain the cause of his arrest, and to see whether it was for some pretended military offeace—or political trunks for the former, I could not interpose except to urge a speedy trial, by which the malignan falsehoods of any charge might be deman stated. If the latter, we have sufficient material in Kentucky for hostages—amongst those who favor and urge such arrests. The ordiven into rebellion against their government, but in self-defence might justly retained political arrests and seek to inaugurate political terrorism. Kentuckians must be permitted to hold and express their own political sentiments. ism. Kentuckians must be permitted to hol-and express their own political sentiment-without being restrained by arrests. But the unrestricted privilege of expressing position sentiments does not give license to utter treason reason is at war with our political liberti-But there is no treason in advocating or opou-sing any candidate for office; nor in the ad-vocacy or opposition to any measure of policy Our political liberty requires the suppression

our of speech and fire elections.

I feel that it is due to the brave and patrictic Col. Wolford, that he should have my consent to publish our correspondence, as it meets the charge upon which he is said to have been arrested. I inclose copies to you, head it the Lawral and I imposes a dep hand to the Journal and D:mocrat, as de-ired by Col. Wolford. Respectfully. THOS. E BRAMLETTE.

Captain Semmes, according to all ac ounts, is very insolent in his deportment ince the capture of his vessel. A little ocean athing hasn't improved him. Barnum has a machine for fanning his

udience which keeps them as cool as a cuumber. Barnum is always finding some new way to raise the wind. Some of the abolition organs seem to hink, that, to have the feeelings of a patriot,

you must cease to have the feelings of Gun-cotton, as a substitute for gunpowder, seems likely to come into use. We

thought that it was exploded long ago. NEW YORK, July 13. A gentleman from Baltimore informs the Evening Post that the battle on the Monoca-

cy, though a defeat, was invaluable in its results to Baltimore, as it held in check the rebels till the authorities could make arrangements to repel an attack, if any was made. Governor Bradford's call was responded to by thousands. At midnight the bells rung, and six thousand men hastened to the place of meeting, among them the 14th veterans of 1812, who aided in repelling the British in-All the treasure of the city was placed in

boats under the gurs of the forts.

Gen. Ricketts was stationed outside the city. Heavy fighting had taken place at Brookville, welve miles north of Washing ton. No feare are entertained for the safety of the carried. These is convenient.

ton. No feare are entertained for the safety of the capitol. There is encouraging news from Hunter's troops. They are newly equipped, and in fine condition. He is being reinforced by volunteers from Ohio.

Grant has not reduced his force, and the surrender of Petersburg is hourly expected. A Havre de Grace special to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: Lieutenant-Ool. Mitchel, Assistant Inspector-General of the 9th corps, was with General Franklin when captured. He says Gilmore was looking for Franklin, and took Mr. F. A. Walbert for him, but was satisfied to the contrary when Gen. Franklin, who was standing by, spoke, saying that he was General Franklin. Gilmore said he was was General Franklin. happy to know him, and claimed him as his prisoner, providing a carriage for him, as he wss lame. The Press is satisfied that the whole power

The Prees is satisfied that the whole power of the rebel force will be thrown against Washington the moment the North believes the raid to be only a feint. They are in greater force about that city than anywhere in Maryland.

Arrangements have been made for the defence of Apparellis and the graphest tage. fence of Annapolis, and the gunboats are sta-tioned in the harbor and can sweep the land

A rouches.

The destination of the large force of rebel cavalry that crossed the railroad is not known. This force may move swiftly to the south side of Washington, or probably they are going to fulfil the predictions of some rebel sympa-thizers and keep on to Point Lookout to re-lease the 20,000 rebel prisoners confined there. The distance from Beltsville to Point Lookout is eighty miles.

There was a final suspension of business this evening. The citizens turned out largely and reported for duty in various wards. At the public houses were closed, and the city

was very quiet. BALTIMORE, July 13. There are supposed to be still a few squads the rebel thieves in some portions of the untry, but all are making their way toward

Montgomery county.

It was reported this morning, and generally credited, that the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Washington Railroad yesterday at Beltsville, had reached Annapolis, and that city was actually in the hands of the rebels. The report spread all over the city, and was strengthened by the foot that gun.

destroyed the railroad, and will endeavor to retreat south by way of Edwards's Ferry. BALTIMORN, July 13, 4 P. M.

Baltimore, July 13, 4 P. M.
One of Quartermaster-General Meigs's boats
has just arrived from Washington, having left
very early this morning. All was then going
on well. Yesterday was rather a gloomy
one, and there was a great deal of uneasiness
among the people. There had been heavy
fighting out on the Seventeenth street road.
The rebels were trying to capture Fort Stevens, but we still hold it. This morning
confidence was restored, and all was considered perfectly safe. ered perfectly safe. BALTIMORE, July 13, 7 P. M.

A locomotive and tender, which left Washington at 10 o'clock to-day, has arrived here safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was nearly starved to death. There was no enemy in sight. No fighting of moment was going on, and all looks well. Trains will probably resume running to-morrow. Telegraphic communication will also be resumed, no doubt, very soon.

BALTIMORS, July 13.
There are no indications this morning of any rebel force, large or small, being within twenty miles of the city. The last of Harry Gilmore's radiers crossed the Baltimore and Obio Railroad beyond Elysville on their way toward the main rebel force in the vicinity of Washington, at a late hour last night.

PHILADSLPHIA, July 13.

The Bulletin says a gendeman who left Washington at 7 o'clock lasterening, resented this city this afternoon. He states that, atthough there had been a great deal of excitement in the city, up to the time he left there had been no assault.

MARRIED. On Monday, July 4, 1864, at the residence of Rev. Jemes Rush, in Munfordville, Ky., by the Rev. James Rush, Captain W. A. SMYIH to Miss Sallis Taxion, daughter of Abraham Taylor, all of dart county. On the 11th inst., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr.

On Monday, the 11th instant, Prancis Whiteleson of Richard A. and Eliza D. Robinson, in the third

year of his age.

Near Cincinnati, July 9, suddenly, Janes William
Foslick, formerly of Louisville, aged 43 years.

Un the 10th instant, Gas. A. Jones, son of Dr. B. C. J. and Apple E. Jones, aged 5 months and 4 days. Mr. Greege M. Penny was born June 20th, 1842; fell in the battle of Dallas on the evening of the 29th of June, 1864. Maguiro's Compound Extract Bonno
Plant.
THE GREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE
I has sequired both here and throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remedy for Diarrhoss,
Dysentery, and all relaxed condition of the bowels,
almost precludes the secessity of advertising it in

this city; but as there are many strangers in our midst who may be suffering from these complaints, caused either by change of climate, water, or foed, we would rensired them that this medicine possesses wonder ut efficacy. In our Almanac will be found the testimony of Brig.-Gen. Fits Heary Warren, U. S. Vols; Col. S. H. Long, U. S. A., Chief Top'l Eng'rs; Major F. W. Crane, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. S. Hoyt, C. S., Army of the Cumberland, and M. S. Meyham & Bro., No. S. North become street. Propered only by J. & C. MaGUIRS, Chemists and Street, and cold by all corner of Second and Olivatreet, and cold by all corner of Second and Colline Second and For Judge of Court of Appeals.
UBOR ALVIN DUVALL IS A CANDIDATE
for re-election to the office of Judge of the Court
oppeals in the Second Appellate District.

THE CORP ASSISTANCE AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

***Problished for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Doditity, Premature Becay, &c.; supplying at the sansetime the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured innself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-said addressed envelop, single corrise may be had of lee anthor, NATHARIEL MAYFAIR Esq., Bedford, Enger country.

SAIR DYE: HAIR DYE: ATOLELOF'S colebrated Hall B DYB it has Seen in D the World The only Horneloes, True, and Reitableys town. This spinnide Hall Dyp is Perfect that spinnide Hall Dyp is Perfect than the seen of the spinning the Hall the seen in the Hall Seen with an Inpuring the Hall than the Hall Hall Hall Seen the Hall Seen in bars are more imitations, and should be avoided joid by all Draggists. So. FACTORS—4 BARGIAN aris Naw Tolies Oream for Bressin

BROADWAY MILLS. Corner Tenth & Broadway sts. Near L & B. B. Depot.

COUISVILLE, HY. WHEAT-WHEAT WANTED AT THE HIGH-est market price. Flour and Ottal always on hood, and orders for degivery or shipment of eithe group by attended to. SAM'L A. MILLER. Propriese

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from natures, warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of had dyes, and invigo life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instr ife. GRAY, EED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a plendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and eautiful. Sold by all Druggists, de.)R on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. S1 Barclay Street, New York.

(Late 223 Broadway and 16 Bond str Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

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Tobacco Warehouse. PHISTER & HOW, Proprietors, FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

No. 14 West Front street, between Main and Walnut, near Steamboat Landing, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TOBACCO SOLD AT A UUTION OB PRIVATELY, as owners may desire.

Af Auction Sales—Theretays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Frivate sales every day.

Frivate sales every day.

Solorage to Shippers Three Months Free.

TOBACCO NOTICE.

THE HEAVY DECLINE IN CUERENCY, AND I the consequent advance in our expenses, compel no to increase our rates for selling Tobacco. In addition to the fee of 11 55 per hegehead, we will, on and after the 20th instant, charge the sellers of bobacco one per cent upon the amount of their sales that being use and and per cent less commission than charged by the contract of the contrac

any Fairreau Depot agent of Whatfloatman any commissions whatever.

P. S. J. BONALD,

Of the Ninth Street Warehouse.

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Of the Boone Warehouse.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.,

Of the Louisville Warehouse.

SPRATT & CO...

Of the Pickett Warehouse.

Louisville, June 22, 1864.

JAS. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of Hopkinsville. Late Cash, Br. Bk. Hop Jo. K. GANT, JAS. B. TURNLEY, Christian County. Christian Co.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse, Corner Main and Tenth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY. which has ample storage and facilities for pro-

S75 TO \$150 PER MONTH!
HE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMpany want an Agent in each county to solicit ors for their new \$15 Machine, with gauge, acrewwer, and extra necesies. We will pay a liberal salary

are and extra necesies. driver, and extra necesses. We white pays alteria satisfy and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp and address. T. S. PAGE, folledo, O., a2 dim&w3m General Agent for the U. States.

ma/24 dlm&wtf

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Antham, Bronchitis,

per they see this advertisement in Address
CEADDOCK & CO.,
n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa. AGENTS WANTED

To Canvass every County in the Union for Abbott's History of the Civil War. VOLUME FIRST IS NOW READY-COMPLETED in two volumes. Canvassers are also wanted to soil PEN-PICTURES OF THE WAR, A volume just published on the war, containing and dotes, incidents, and sketches of the receiver, its greated is predicted for this entertaining volume. Send for a circular. Apply for territary at once to LADYARD BELL, m20 diaws. No. 10 Sprace street. New York.

275 A MONTHI-1 WAST TO HIBE AGENTS DTO in every county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, 5 sell my new chees Family Sowing Machines. Ad-iress [115 dkw3m] S. MADISON, Alfred, Wains. NOTICE.

M. B. WM. H. DILLINGHAM IS FROM THIS

M. date connected with the business of our House.

April 8, 1864.—dimAwsm. WILSON & PETER.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL j28 w4* I. S. Moorhead's Adm'r, plifs.,

This is A suit brought by the Admin-istrator for a soitlement of the estate of i. S. 125 d3&w2 THOS. P. SMITH, Com'r. Pure Chloroform.

WE HAVE A GO-D STOCK ON HAND, MADE for us before the Leuisville Chemical Works clear. We have made arrange monts for constant applies in the sture, which, after being tested by belof the Louisville Chemical Works and guaranteed by us perfectly pure.

WILSON & PETER.

Wanted.

NO HUMBUGI BUT THE BRAIGHOUS TRUTH.

Price reduced. I will inform any person how I made 550,000 in two years time, and how they can make the same; also how any lady or centleman over sixteen years of age can make from \$5,000 to \$5,000 per year clear of or penses. No capital required for either. Dusiness refined and artsquive. Sond thirty-due cents for circulars and information. Wite plain. All DR. C. M. JACKSON:

PEARSON&AIKIN'S **GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM**



Warranted to give Satisfaction Money Returned upon Receipt of the Mill.

We are manufacturing THEER SIZES, both Horizon, Nos. land 2 our late improved upright Mills, constructed very ple, yet for ease, capacity, and durability they not be excelled; et along number of these is hard reason. All worked well and gave perfect

satisfaction.

INO. 8

Is the very latest improved Horizontal Mill, which is also simple. It is different from all other mills, and cannot be surpassed for ease and strength.

Call and examine our stack before purchasing elsewhere. where.

For further particulars or circulars address us at
our Form: ery, south side of Main, between Twelth
and Thirteenth streets. PEARSON & AIKIN,
Illeod2m&w3m, Louisville, Ky.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. Law Department. THE NINETERNTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the first Monday in October, and will begin on the first Monday in October, and ntinue five months.

ON. HENRY PIETLE, LL. D., Professor of Con-

ON. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK, Professor of Law of Beal Property and of the Law of Con Law of B-al Property and of the Law of Contracts and Criminal Law ION PEIER B MUIR, Professor of the History and Science at Law, and of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and of Interna-tional Law and Codes of Practice. Address Professor Pirtle, President of the University of Louisville.

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son, as a means of maintaining our freeof speech and free elections.

HE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S calabrated Hair Dr.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S calabrated Hair Dr.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

Digestive Organs,

HOOFLAND'S

The Great Strengthening

TONIC.

Other Article in the Market

Hoofland's German Bitters Chronio or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOM Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive and Difficult Breathing, Flut-tering at the Heart, Choking or Smiceating Sensations when he a lying Posture, Dinness of Vision, Dots or Web before the Head, Deficiency of Ferspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Syes, Pain in Heat, Burnham and Heat, Burnham and Heat, Burnham and Heat, Suraham and Heat, Burnham and H

REMEMBER THAT

THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic, Rum or Whiskey, and Can't make

Drunkards.

But is the Best Tonic

IN THE WORLD. READ WHO SAYS SO

From the Rev. Levi G. Bock, Pastor of the Saptist hurch, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North agtist Church, Philadelphia. i have known Hoodand's Gorman Bitters faverably or a number of years. I have used them in my own amily, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that the have operated in a strikingly benedical manner. I take great piesaure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and osling the attention of those shilled with the discusse for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be austrained.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Mittor of the Encyclopedia of Beligious Knowledge, and Christian

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 1882

nect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and parties larly in my family, of the usefunces of Dr. doodsand German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, for passed debidity of the system, and especially for Licer Complete, it is not and valuable proporation. In some cases it may full, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to these who suffer from the above cause.

Tours, very respectfully.

Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. B

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Paster of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) 'Be

Dra. C. M. JACKSON:

Dear Sie—I feel it a pleasure, thus of my own accord to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Sitters. Some years since, being smoth afficted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beautical recommended them to personal control to the commended of the control of

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Rorbert Da. Jackson:

Deer Sie-1 feel it due to your excellent presuration.

Hoofdand's German Bitters, to add my testimony testimony to
the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for
yours, at times, been troubled with groat disorder in
my head and aervous system. I was advised by a
friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I ske
so, and hare experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted.
I confidently recommend the article where I mess
with cases similar to my own, and have been messured
by many of their give comme. DR. JACKSON:

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German B DR. C. M. JACKSON: DR. U. m. Jacobse.

Respected Sir-I have been troubled with Dyapous acarly twonsy years, and have never need any medicine that did she as much good as Hoodmad's Bitters I am very much improved in health, after having also five bottles.

Yours, with respect.

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REWARE OF COUNTERPEITS See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPRER of each bottle. Should your nearest druggist not have the as

do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to an and we will forward, securely packed, by express, Principal Office and Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH STRERT,

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For sale by Druggists and Dealers to every town in